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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Palmer Cycle Covers Rs. at 7/0
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VOL. IV NO. 190 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
14th	Aug.	Malwa	11000	...	...
20th	"	Kashmir	9000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
27th	"	Salsette	6000	...	...
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	6000	Moolt'an	10000
10th	"	Salsette	9000	...	...
17th	"	Khyber	6000	Kashgar	9000
24th	"	Salsette	7000	...	...
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	9000	...	...
8th	"	Karmala	9000	...	...
15th	"	Khiva	8000	...	...
22nd	"	Arabia	7000	...	...
29th	"	Nellore		...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
24th Aug	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000
7th Sept.	Novara	7000	Morea	12500
21st "	Nore	7000	Medina	11000
20th Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	10000
16th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
11th Aug.	Ihasa	Karachi direct
12th "	Dunera	Karachi and P Gulf extra.
15th "	Pundua	do do do
16th "	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

For later on arrival of English Mail.

S.S. Linga will sail on 8th August for Karachi direct.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS
AND
SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

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THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas' (U. S. A.)

Petroleum and its Products.

KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-2 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-9-2 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and deal.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY ANDHALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	1 & C	8250		19thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Mars.

FARES.	Class gle.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	1s. 55	Rs. 883	Rs 420	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	30	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	00	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942		713

Special rates B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the rates of passage and dates of sailing ject to alteration or cancelment withoubility to the Company.

Concessions ed to Families, Railway Employees, Hol Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, €

Officers of they are exempted from the penalty attacheeverstaying their leave by reason of delayrrival of steamer, provided, it is timed rive within the period of their leave.

The A. and Oss steamers carry a duly qualified Surgend an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Csteamers have Electric Light and Fand in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aced include Free Passage by S. v. Steamween Bombay and Karachi and vice-ve

Through book connection with Cunard Line.

All the abovmers are fitted with "WIRELESS TRAPHY."

For passage at particulars apply to:—

KILLINIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messi Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTI PERSIAN GULF rs.

Steamers.	To rrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Asia Maru".	25 ug. 1916.	20th Aug. 1916.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	21 ug. 1916	5th Sept. 1916

For further pes apply to:—

MIRZA MOD SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo, Fort, Bombay.

BANG.

THE YOKOHAMA BANK, LIMITED.

Estd 1880.

Subscribed Capital..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

Branches ncies at

Antung Hsein	Calc	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Lon	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne	Lyo	Shanghai
Hankow	Fen	Sydney
Harbin	(M	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nag	Tiehling
Honolulu	New	Tientsin
Kobe	New	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osak	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Peki	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per n daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to provided that the amount of half-erest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS ed for one year and shorter periods which may be ascertained on appli

Every description ING and EXCHANGE business t

SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, For

When you are in t for Kaminia Oil, see that you KIA OIL and no other.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Yebos Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	23rd July	8th Aug.
Tetom Maru	M. Fujio	3412	5th Aug.	13th Aug.
Mayor Maru	M. Taniguchi	3778	12th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Yamas taMaru	K. Kudo	3700	13th Aug.	22nd Aug
Bomba Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4953	Y. Yamamoto	29th July	12th Aug.
Inaho Maru	3939	D. Ozawa	29th July	12th Aug.
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	14th Aug	24th Aug.
Indo Maru	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
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Medan.		Iloilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be asceratined upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplande Road

Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STEINGFELLOW,
Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE of Really High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron "Tosh" Safes, Fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks" and Secret Drawers.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th Aug. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, without Reserve and to the Highest Bidder at their Rooms, at Medows Street, Fort, an Invoice just received of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers, Messrs. Tosh and Coy., consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Safes, fitted with "Tosh Special 8 Lever Locks," and Secret Contrivanced Sovereign Box.

1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.

The above safes are on view.

Note:—There are no two opinions in the public about the sound making of "Tosh" Safes. After once using "Tosh," you would call No Other "Make" "Safe" you must have "Tosh" and you recommend "Tosh."

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Specially Selected and Made-to-Order Seasoned Blackwood Indian Hand Carved Furniture also High Class and Substantial Household Furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and other well-known Makers such as Genoa Velvet Lined Complete Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Lovely Chesterfield Sofa, Roll Top Desks, Full Compass Grand Cottage Piano by the Well-known Makers, Oskar Kohier of Berlin, Sterling Silver Hall marked Treacher's Fluted and Engraved Designed Rich Presentation Cups, Selected Platedware by Reed and Barton, etc., etc

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, the specially selected and

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & Co.—(Contd.)

Made-to-Order seasoned blackwood Indian handcarved furniture consisting of rich carved ladies' devonports on elephant head, carved centre tables and tea tables, jardiner stands, etc., also high class and substantial household furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji, Roberts and other well-known makers such as sliding dining tables for 12 persons, mirrored sideboards, English designed Morocco lined dining chairs, meatsafes, Genoa, velvet lined complete drawing room and sitting room, suites of sofas and chairs rich artistic drawing room cabinets, cozy corner sofa cabinets lovely Chesterfield sofas, rich automatic revolving roll top Master key large office table specially made to order, rich writing tables, sweet toned full compass grand cottage piano by the well-known maker Oskar Kohier of Berlin, rich porcelain China figures, mythological figures such as goddess Kah of Bengal, etc. rich vases, bedroom selected double and single almirah, rich teapoys, mirrored hatstands, clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, iron double and single cots, sterling silver hall marked Treacher's fluted and engraved designed rich presentation cups, rich platedware by Reed and Barton, rich silk pictures, rich glass and crockeryware, etc., etc. the property of Lieutenant J. W. Beard of His Majesty's Royal Artillery gone to the front including that of J. S. Bilsborough, Esq., left for London and other gentlemen.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNDIVIDED EQUAL MOIETY IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CAVEL STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 26th day of August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Upendranah Purshotam Vijaykar the undivided equal moiety in the undermentioned immoveable property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 15th day of October, 1914, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 124 and 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Dattatray Pandhrinath, on or towards the East by the public passage, or or toward the South by the Public Road and on or towards the West by the property of Sitaram Krishnarao Mahatre and Bros. and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 169, Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3797 and Street No. 137.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and Inspection of Title Deeds apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEEVAN PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort.

1 bunch of 11 strings 77 valuable jeevan pearls about 44 chows.

1 bunch of 4 strings 32 valuable pearls about 18 chows.

The above pearls are on view.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE NEWLY BUILT LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NAGDEVI STREET AND NAGDEVI CROSS LANE.

On FRIDAY, the 8th September, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the owner, sell by public auction on the premises, the very valuable newly built landed property at the junction of two main roads, and accruing very good rent and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with a newly built four storied house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 127 and under Street No. 229-233 situate lying and being on the East side of the Nagdevi Street outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 323 square yards, be the same little more or less, bearing Survew No. 127 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage at by the property formerly of Motora Kakarji and now of Khimji Damji, on the West by the Public Nagdevi Road, on the North by the property formerly of Atmaram Jairam and now of Hattambhoy Gullamhusein and on the South by the Nagdevi Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1916.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount be prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES. may be had on application to— The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED by EDUCATED FRENCHMAN PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIUER FALLOFIELD, Raflya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1035

WANTED—For an European Student in Intermediate, a GRADUATE TEACHER strong in Mathematics. Apply Mr. MEHTA Auctioneer, Medows Street, Fort. 4886

WANTED immediately a COMPETENT CHAUFFEUR, must be a good mechanic. Apply with copy of testimonials (stating salary expected) to Box No. 119 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4884

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4309

WANTED.—A second hand OIL ENGINE of a good make, and in perfect working order 8 to 10 B.H.P.

(2) ONE DYNAMO and complete ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT to be worked by the above engine, for use of a Cinematograph Company.

(3) ONE ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN CINEMATOGRAPH MACHINE, complete and in excellent order.

Write to Box No. 116 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," giving complete specifications, and particulars, as to price, and conditions, of all or any of the above. 4868

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

AUCTION SALE of sterling silver hall-marked Treacher's, Fluted and engraved designed Rich Presentation Cups, Selected Platedware by Reed and Barton very rich household furniture, Tosh safes, etc., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 10th August 1916 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Mehta's Rooms in Medows Street, Fort. 4885

R. H. PATUCK & CO.—PIONEER LOCKS, Galvd. Pads (Hobb's pattern) from Rs. 1-12 and up. Galvd. locks socketed, from Rs. 2-6 up. Brass 4 levers superior, from Rs. 1-10 up. Brass strong ordi. pads, from 14 as. up.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,

14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1916.

TWENTY YEARS—Rs. 25,00,000.

REPAYABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1936.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED UP TO 1 p.m. (S.T.) ON THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1916.

With the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 25 lakhs.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3. These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable at par to the holder in twenty years from 1st November 1916, and will bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount applied for. In the case of accepted tenders interest will be allowed on the deposit from the date of allotment. The balance of 95 per cent shall be paid on or before 31st October 1916 but interest in respect thereof will only accrue from the date of payment in full.

5. The application deposit will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made. If the tender is accepted, the application deposit, together with the accrued interest thereon, will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st October 1916.

6. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday 10th August 1916, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

7. Each Tender should be enclosed with the five per cent deposit in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Bombay Port Trust 4½ per cent Loan of 1916."

8 Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

9. Under Section 47 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time be owing.

10. In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1916.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....

hereby tender for Rupees..... of Bombay Port Trust Debentures of the above Loan and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised at the rate of Rupees.....

Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees*.....

and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the 31st October, 1916, in terms of the Trustees' Notification.

I require the amount in.....

Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

*NOTE.—This should be 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for.

To be presented at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, before 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 10th August 1916.

4763.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT SANDHURST ROAD (EAST.)

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE UMARKHADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD B.

SCHEME NO. 39.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 2,773 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

(a) On or towards the North-East by Imamwada Road,

(b) On or towards the East by Memonwada Road,

(c) On or towards the South by Sandhurst Road,

(d) On or towards the West partly by land proposed to be laid out as a service passage and partly by land belonging to the Board.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (plan No. 167 dated 14th July, 1916) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this 22nd day of July, 1916.

J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

4736

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

BOOKING OF PARCELS FROM STATIONS IN BOMBAY.

ON and from the 15th August, 1916, the offices at the undermentioned stations will be open for the booking of ordinary parcels from 7 o'clock to 19 o'clock (Standard Time) only, with the exception of packages containing ice and perishables, which will be received up to 19-30 (Standard Time).

Victoria Terminus.
Masjid.
Mazgaon.
Byculla.
Chinchpokli.
Currey Road.
Parel.
Dadar.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1916. 262

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo at 4 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, and the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th July 1916. 4551

THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

WE HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co., Agents of the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay, hereby give notice that in consequence of the terms of the agreement of purchase of the steamer SUNSTREAM, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship SUNSTREAM of Bombay official No. 108686 of gross tonnage 2664 tons, register tonnage 1718.12 tons, heretofore owned by the Sun Shipping Co., Ltd., of 8. St. Helens Place, London, for permission to change her name to "SHUSHTAR" and to have her registered in the new name at the port of Bombay as owned by the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping, Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay this 4th day of August, 1916.

HAJI SULTANALLI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.

4846

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mr. Kanjee Mowjee Dwivedi the proving executor of the last will and testament and codicil of the late Maharani Goswamini Vahooji, widow of the late Goswamini Tikavat Shri 108 Gridhariji Govindraiji Maharaj sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the gold and silver ornaments, belonging to the estate of the abovementioned late Maharani Goswamini Vahooji, widow deceased, consisting of gold bangles of various designs, bracelets, anklets, waist belts, charms necklaces, chains, enamelled charms, ear, and head ornaments, rious design, gold bead bangles, one gold bar silver lotas, water-pots and other silver articles.

The ornaments are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the purchasers and the balance will have to be paid and the articles taken delivery of immediately after the close of the sale.

Other conditions will be notified at the time of sale

SORABJI, COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READY MONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 11th instant. at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction room at Green Street opposite the Bank of Bombay household furniture such as almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, easy-chairs, low chairs, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, marble tables, dressing tables, teapoys, quite new iron safes, jewellery, such as diamond and emerald rings, pearl bangles, raifals, nudajody, and one lot timepieces, wrist watches of gold and silver, etc.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' LANDED PROPERTIES AT SUKKER, KARACHI, GIDU BUNDER, TANDO ALIYAR, MAJALSHA, BHIRIYA, GAMBAT, OONKARA, AND FAZILKA, ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Trustees of the estate of the Insolvents, Basantram Lilaram & ors., traded, in Bombay, Karachi and other places, as Tarachand Chelaram and Thanerdas Tarachand, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the days, times and places mentioned against each lot, the following properties

LOT NO. 1.

PROPERTY AT GIDU BUNDER, IN HYDERABAD (SIND) TO BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1916, AT 10 A.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES

PARTICULARS.—Pieces of land at Gidu Bunder in Hyderabad (Sind) with buildings thereon and with Ginning factory, engine, boilers, etc., bearing Survey Nos. 1 and 51.

LOT NO. 2.

PROPERTIES AT TANDO ALIYAR, TO BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF AUGUST, 1916, ON PREMISES.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

HOUSE AT MAJALSHA.

(a):—Piece of land with buildings thereon situte at Majalsha in Tandoaliyar.

AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.).

HOUSE AT SATANWARA ROAD.

(b):—Piece of land with buildings thereon Situate at Satanwara Road in Tandoaliyar.

AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

LAND SITUATE NEAR KHATIHADA.

(c):—Piece of land with four doors situate near Khatihada in Tandoaliyar.

LOT NO. 3.

BUNGALOWS AT KARACHI, TO BE SOLD ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1916 AT 3 P. M. (S. T.), ON PREMISES

(a):—Piece of land with buildings thereon situate on the Queen's Road Quarters in Karachi, bearing Survey No. 17, Survey Sheet "B" 24 and admeasuring 2,726 square yards

(b)—3/8th share in the piece of land situate at the Queen's Road Quarters in Karachi, with building thereon, bearing Survey No. 22, Survey Sheet "B" 24 and admeasuring 4,121 square yards subject to the mortgage of Rs 25,000.

LOT NO. 4.

PROPERTIES AT NAWABSHA, TO BE SOLD ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1916 ON PREMISES.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

(a):—Piece of land with buildings thereon situate in the circle by the Bazar and Market and belonging to Mitharam Lokchand and admeasuring 1,560 square yards.

AT 3-30 P. M. (S. T.).

(b):—Piece of land with buildings thereon situate at Nawabsha, hearing Plot No. 7 and admeasuring 1,200 ft. and belonging to Mitharam Lokchand.

LOT NO. 5.

PROPERTIES AT BHIRIYA, TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST 1916, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

A—House situate at Bhiriya in Nawabsha Zilla with buildings thereon and belonging to Belaram Badridas.

(b), (c), (d):—Three houses with buildings thereon, situate at Bhiriya in Nawabsha Zilla and belonging to Mitharam Lokchand.

LOT NO. 6.

PROPERTIES AT GAMBAT.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1916, on premises.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

A—Houses and pieces of land, etc., situate at Gambat in Native State and belonging to the undermentioned parties viz:—family members of Tarachand Chelaram, and the firm of Tarachand Chelaram and the partners of the said firm namely, Basantram Lilaram, Hookmatrai Khimchand, Belaram Badridas, Hookmatrai Gangaram, Sadooram Lahooridas, Mitharam Lokchand, Totaldas Hotchand, Kevalram Tanoomal, Chimandas Tulsidas and Thaverdas Tarachand.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(b) ½ share of Thaverdas Tarachand in the Jagir at Sobhoders in Gambat Taluka.

LOT No. 7.

PROPERTY AT SUKKER, TO BE SOLD ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916. AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS:—Sanadi land with buildings thereon situate at New Sukker Quarters in the City of Sukker, admeasuring 176 square yards.

LOT No. 8.

PROPERTY AT MADAJE. TO BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916, AT 10 A.M. (S. T.) ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—Piece of land with buildings thereon, situate at Madaje in District Larkhana; the property is situated near the factory of Hashwatrai and Co.

LOT No. 9.

PROPERTY AT OONKARA, TO BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1916, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.) ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—Lands and buildings at Oonkara, Tallia Gogara, bearing Survey Nos. 378, 379 and 380.

LOT No. 10.

PROPERTY AT FAZILKA, TO BE SOLD ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER. 1916, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.) ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—Lands and buildings in grain and grocery bazar at Alvarganj in Fazilka.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN HIS LIFE INSURANCE POLICY AFFECTED WITH THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY CANADA

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvent, Mr. Dara Wamon Lohagaonker, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of August at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Life Insured Policy No. 93522, affected on the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August, 1916.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PIECES OF LAND SITUATE NEXT TO THE TEMPLE ON THE ROAD LEADING TO GONSALO BAUG OF ALIAS MALCOLM BAUG AND NEAR MR. CAMA'S LANE ON THE ROAD LEADING TO GONSALO BAUG AT ANDHERI.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jehangir Fardoonji Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1916 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite to the Government Dockyard, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following lands.

LOT NOS. 1 AND 2.

PIECES OF LAND ON THE ROAD LEADING TO TEMPLE ON MALCOLM BAUG.

FIRSTLY—A piece of land standing in the name of Morris Juja Phillip and situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Survey No. 74, Pot No. 3, measuring 11¼ goonthas or 1,416 square yards or thereabouts and bearing assessment of Rs. 2-8-0.

SECONDLY—A piece of land standing in the name of Insolvent and situate at Andheri aforesaid and bearing Survey No. 1 and admeasuring 3 goonthas or thereabouts and assessment Re. 0-10-0.

LOT NO. 3.

PIECE OF LAND SITUATE NEAR MR. CAMA'S LANE ON THE ROAD LEADING TO TEMPLE ON MALCOLM BAUG AT ANDHERI.

PARTICULARS:—Piece of land standing in the name of Edulji Bhickaji Patel and situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in Thanazilla and bearing Survey No. 53, Pot No. 2 and admeasuring 3 goonthas and bearing assessment of

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

Pathe Freres ld. present THEIR GREAT COMEDY SERIAL

"GET-RICH-QUICK-WALLINGFORD"

Adventure I "The Bungalow Bungle". Adventure II "Three Rings and a Goat". Wallingford is the most delightful rogue ever conceived. He is a modern "Dick Turpin". His Schemes of Fantastic Finance are the very essence of Frenzied Fun. Wallingford fleeces the guilty to recompense the innocent on the principle of "Setting a thief to catch a thief."

This wek 2 complete Episodes 2,000 feet each.

GEORGIEDEVOE in low comedy. | CHARLOTTA Dancer.

BRILL and HEMSLEY

in Pot Pori of Burlesque and Eccentric Dancing.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT. Sandhurst Road. TO-NIGHT.

PATHE'S GRAND SERIAL

EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

First 8 parts weekly.

Don't miss it! Full of Science and Art:

WITH 2 CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000.

THE WINNS OF MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY AND BROKEN COIN.

Class.	I Prize.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
BOX	467 I. Coiran	784 Dayaram	813 Joseph.	461 Balsara.	987	1349
FIRST.	4830 A. S. Ladak	2611 Kasam emtulla	4851 S.Nurmohmed	6361 G. Bhaichund	4966	11262
SECOND.	37607 G. Purshotam	31295	3377	28058	8587	31855
THIRD	29675	2233 P. Sankari	11138 N. V. Bhinde	24080 A. Govind	32639	9353

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD &—(Contd.)

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN HIS LIFE INSURANCE POLICY AFFECTED WITH THE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY CANADA

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Auctioneers.

Bombay, August, 1916.

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For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August, 1916.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

BRILLIANT AND POPULAR PROGRAMME.

"THE PRECIOUS PACKET".

A 5-reel Gold Rooster Play featuring MISS LOIS MEREDITH. An English Secret Service man, while investigating a foreign plot in Canada, is caught by the conspirators, but his life is saved by one of them, a beautiful girl, whom he eventually marries. The race scene in Part 1 is the most thrilling sporting event ever screened.

"FROM BAD TO WORSE."

Heinie, one of the Pathe Starlight comedians, saved a married lady from drowning and is being handsomely rewarded when her husband comes along and kicks him out of the house.

"THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN CUBA."

A Pathe Educational Film showing how sugar is grown, gathered and prepared for shipment.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:—

"The whole bill realises the ideal of the management: it is exhilarating, robust, clever and exceedingly attractive."—TIMES OF INDIA.

"This Programme is certain to attract large houses"—ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

PETER'S.

ACIDULATED FRUIT SYRUPS.

Refreshing and Delicious with either Aerated or plain water.

Lemon, Orange, Pineapple,

Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, etc.

Price Re. 1 per qrt. bottle.

PETER'S TOMATO SAUCE.

Pure and Wholesome.

Price Annas Seven per bottle.

F. PETER & Co.

Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Thrilling and Sensational Melodrama.

Three Parts—Exclusive.

THE CYPHER KEY.

An absorbing story of a golden gang's attempts to get possession important state documents, and how their machinations were ustrated by a clever American.

—SEE—

The thrillling race between an aeroplane and a motor-car.

The exciting, nerve tingling race between two motor-boats.

Masterpiece of cinematography. A real thriller.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 feet of Films for Sale. Feature, dramatic, comic, and coloured films in big lots. Apply Manager.

3 Shows Nightly—6-45 to 8-15; 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.

Prize Shows—Saturdays and Sundays 5 to 6-30.

HIGH LIFE

THE TRUE TEST

OF RELIABLE TIMEKEEPERS.

Full Jewelled, Lever,

Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial.

Rs. 35.

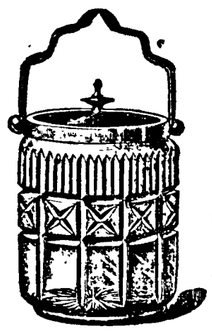
Catalogue on application.

HIGH LIFE WATCH Co.

HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

USEFUL PRESENTATIONS.



SPECIALITIES.

Electro-plated ware, fancy flower vases, trinket sets, leather handbags and purses, all kinds of tea trays and many other fancy articles.

Prices Moderate.

Never fail to visit once.

Biscuit pot, Cut glass, E. P. N. S. Rs. 6-8.

MEHERALLY ABDULLA & CO.,

SHOW ROOM

No. 7-8, Lalsingh Buildings,

Shop No. 29, Shaik Memon Street,

BOMBAY.

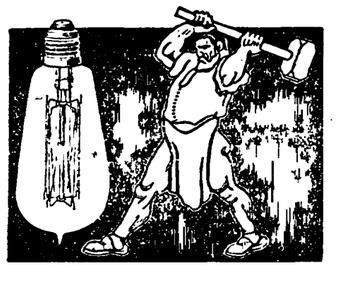
MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

BRILLIANT LAMPS



Prices defy competition.

Sole Importer:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

Hum[illegible] STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

There are indications of temporary weakening of the Arabian Sea monsoon but rainfall is still abundant except in the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Central India, west Central Provinces, Konkan; local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in south-west Punjab and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu five inches, Akyab and Myitkyina three; Mandalay and Maymyo one, Cherrapunji eleven; Shillong five; Gaubati two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Dhubri one, Chittagong four; Coxs Bazar and Dinajpur three; Purnea one; False Point and Benares two; Lucknow and Mukteswar one; Hissar two; Montgomery one and a half; Mount Abu and Kotah and Jubbulpore and Karwar one; Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Nizamabad one and a half; Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in the Punjab plains, Gujarat, Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

A memorandum of the rainfall for June and July and the probable amount during August and September, 1916, issued by the Director-General of Observatories, states that (a) the outlook has improved and the total rainfall of August and September is likely to be in excess, and that (b) the indications regarding the geographical distribution, are favourable for the United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat at the expense of north-east India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 9th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 9th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.25	61.21	56.87	51.44
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.50	68.62	60.42	52.56
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.36	66.96	56.78	54.80
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.36	70.65	62.59	59.91

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.745 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.883 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do	77.3 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW.
Movement of wind do.	311 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.53 inches
Total fall during month	12.56 "
Do. do. year	61.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th Aug	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.
	Aug.			Aug.	
Wed.	9	m 7 29	25 6	9 m 0 11	17 2
		6 45a	24 8	1 30a	21 6
Thur	10	m 8 51	26 5	10 m 1 29	16 8
		8 15a	25 1	2 49a	20 7
Fri.	11	m 9 46	27 2	11 m 2 37	16 0
		9 26a	26 0	3 49a	19 4
Sat	12	m 10 33	28 7	12 m 3 36	15 4
		10 25a	27 0	4 35a	18 0
Sun.	13	m 11 16	29 5	12 m 4 27	14 10
		11 15a	27 11	5 14a	16 10
Mon.	14	m 11 57	29 9	14 m 5 15	14 9
				6 1a	15 11
Tues	15	m 0 7	28 6	15 m 6 1	14 14
		0 36a	29 9	6 41a	15 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 7h. 11m.
" 10 (Thursday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 7h. 10m.
" 11 (Friday)	" 6h 19m.	" 7h. 9m.
" 12 (Saturday)	" 6h 19m	" 7h. 9m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 6h. 19m.	" 7h. 8m.
" 14 (Monday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m.
" 15 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 20m.	" 7h. 7m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter 1916 Aug. 7d. 2h. 35.6 a.m.
Full Moon " " 13d. 5h. 30.3 p.m.
Last Quarter " " 20d. 6h. 23.8 p.m.
New Moon " " 28d. 16h. 54.7 p.m.

DARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk, 663

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th August 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.13in., Hissar 2.48in. and Ambala and Delhi 0.20in., each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra and Mainpuri have had 0.16in. each, Cawnpore 0.38in., and Allahabad 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Mount Abu has had 0.88in., Jaipur 0.56in., and Kotah 1.17in. Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Gujarat and local in Central India West; Ahmedabad has had 0.64in., Deesa 0.38in. and Neemuch 0.21in. In Kathiawar Rajkot reports 0.35in., of rain. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.95in., Hoshangabad 0.45in., and Khandwa and Nugpur 0.15in. each. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.25in., Ratnagiri 1.72in., Mormugao 1.30in., and Karwar 1.15in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.11in. of rain and Nizamabad 1.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been a increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces but a decrease generally elsewhere; the decrease has been most marked in the Peninsula where precipitation of importance has been confined to the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, north Gujarat and the Konkan and local in the north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India West and the Central Provinces, while some showers have occurred in Kathiawar, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Konkan and the United Provinces, local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India West and Malabar and some showers in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of August 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (8th Aug.)	97.1	89.5	66	..	0	0
Jask	92.4	83.6	76	0.02	0.05	—0.01
Do. (Aug.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th Aug.)	89.8	84.3	82	..	0.44	0.31
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.2	81.0	91	0.04	2.67	—0.66
Rawalpindi	90.1	76.7	87	0.01	17.25	4.49
Lahore	88.9	79.2	92	0.13	18.35	10.14
Hissar	91.1	75.2	92	2.48	12.07	5.62
Ambala	84.7	76.8	89	0.20	20.31	—0.61
Delhi	88.0	77.8	93	0.20	13.65	
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.9	78.8	88	0.16	12.84	—1.85
Mainpuri	87.8	77.3	91	0.16	21.28	7.86
Jhansi	89.8	77.6	90	0.04	21.4	0.62
Cawnpore	87.0	75.5	97	0.38	30.43	12.99
Allahabad	87.9	76.7	90	0.28	26.94	15.95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	106.6	87.8	74	..	0.24	—1.46
Karachi	87.4	81.5	86	0.02	7.45	2.81
Ajmer	85.6	76.6	93	..	11.44	—0.13
Jaipore	85.5	75.6	92	0.56	9.95	—2.41
Kotah	88.9	78.2	78	1.17	17.62	1.85
Mount Abu	71.2	65.6	99	0.88	24.68	—1.28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	77.1	85	0.09	6.06	—3.40
Dwarka	84.0	76.7	81	0.04	7.08	—2.64
Veraval	83.0	80.3	83	0.02	13.74	1.26
Rajkot	89.1	74.5	90	0.35	14.51	—2.29
Bhavnagar Para	92.2	77.2	80	0.02	9.70	—1.71
Surat	89.0	76.3	88	0.09	33.51	5 66
Ahmedabad	93.1	77.0	83	0.04	11.37	—8.31
Deesa	97.0	77.2	91	0.38	4.69	—9 60
Neemuch	85.0	73.0	88	0.21	17.07	2.32
Indore	85.1	73.1	87	0.0	22.86	4.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.2	75.8	93	0.95	25.31	—0.74
Saugor	87.0	74.4	89	0.06	15.1.	11.04
Hoshangabad	86.0	76.4	89	0.45	21.99	—5.20
Khandwa	87.2	76.1	88	0.16	16.68	0.88
Akola	90.2	74.4	81	0.02	14.01	6.32
Amraoti	95.8	74.0	80	..	12.20	1.49
Nagpur	89.4	76.1	77	0.15	27.07	0.43
Chanda	89.1	76.0	84	..	25.92	—2.76
Raipur	89.1	76.4	89	0.03	22.10	—c.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	76.4	88	0.25	61.21	12.95
Ratnagiri	80 7	74.7	94	1.72	26.16	26.76
Mormugao	86 4	75.0	96	1.30	84.46	17.56
Karwar	86.3	76.0	90	1.15	84.09	1.50
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.5	73.1	91	..	12.75	2.46
Ahmednagar	91.9	69.4	84	0.09	10.69	7.54
Poona	85.4	72.1	82	..	19.79	—2.50
Sholapur	88.8	70.1	86	0.04	18.72	8.37
Bijapur	93.2	69.6	87	0.11	10.49	4.19
Belgaum	73.4	67.2	95	0.38	34.38	—4.51
Aurangabad	82.	70.6	88	0.02	27.30	13.93
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.8	72.9	82	1.31	20.27	2.12
Hyderabad	79.8	73.0	84	..	22.20	10.09
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.4	73.5	91	0.59	79.89	—3.29
Calicut	80.4	75.9	95	0.04	71.05	—0.55
Cochin	83.8	74.7	83	0.01	55.83	—0.13
Colombo	88.2	79.9	85	..	22.05	8.34
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.1	75.2	78	..	35.62	18.25
Guntur	85.1	71.7	71	..	8.50	5.80
Cuddapah	90.2	70.2	76	..	16.02	7.32
Madras	94.3	75.7	80	0.07	8 94	1.00
Bangalore	82.9	68.8	85	..	14.50	0 25
Coimbatore	85.5	71.6	83	0.01	9.15	1 90
Trichinopoly	90.8	76.2	82	..	12.10	3 63
Negapatam	91.2	76.1	90	0.08	8.99	4.77

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 9th August 1916 was 29.977 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

The report of the Commissioners in the case against Babu Gokul Prasad, late Subordinate Judge, Allahabad, has been received by the United Provinces Government and is under consideration.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9th.

Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon, July 26

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9th.

City of Marseilles	Dowse	Liverpool, &c.
Ujina	Weatherley	Calcutta, etc.
Yetoshi Maru	Kushibiki	Kobe, etc.
Bahadur	Barlock	Karachi
Karka	Bandcock	Durban, &c.

The steamer Pundua (to arrive) for Persian Gulf began to load yesterday.

Aug. 9.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru (Outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 7th instant.

S. S. Karoa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Karoa, 3,607 tons, Captain R. W. Handcock, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 375 deck passengers.

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain I. W. Creagh, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Rangoon, having left that port on 26th ultimo, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

Wednesday, 9th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Marmagoa		J. F. & Co
B. Llandudno	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Standish Hall	Work	L. Drezus & Co
F. Clan Maclachlan	MacLean	J. F. & Co
G. Dovre	Siquiland	J. M. & Co
K. Vaux Hall		King King & Co
N. Polygreas Castle	Turnbull	L. D. & Co
P. Saigon Maru		O. S. Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Wahabadi	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	
Sanemsti	
Satranji	
Irrawadi	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Knowsley Hall	Mackenzie	K. N. & Co
3 Canton Mara	Katyaino	N. Y. K.
4 Inaho Maru	Gawa	O. S. K.
5 Bahrein	Bonnett	M. M. & Co
6 Toheni Mara	Fujio	N. Y. K.
7 Botenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Dunera	Fyth	M. M. & Co
9 Ampleforth		W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11 Banca		P. & O. S. N. Co
12 & 13 Queda	Piggot	M. M. & Co
15 Lawoe	Dehorwe	H. S. Shootri
16 Dumra		M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Gallia	Capt. Saltar

M. W. D. D.

Zayani	Ookerji H. S. Shoostry

ALEXANDRA DOCK

4 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Chinkoa	Bignold	M. M. & Co
6 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ampleforth	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Frooni	Bernel	B. & P. S.N. Co
Flor-de-Dia	Aboo	Bhimji
Knight Templar	Sage	
Newtonia	Scotland	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon	Creagh	L. B. P. & Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 9.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 31¼ cwts. cubebs, M. Jafferbhoy; 23 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 24 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 66 bales cassein, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales hessian bags, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales jute twist, Ralli Brothers; 218 bales twill sacking, Ralli Brothers; 5 bales sheep skin, A. H. Bundally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 24 casks goat skins, H. M. Halim.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 11 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 32 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 35 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 47 bales wool, N. Goculdas; 125 bales oily cotton, V. Oomersee.

FOR HULL.

Ampleforth (s) 1,750 tons manganese ore, K. Ethlinger and Co.

FOR BOULOGNE.

Verox Hall (s) 250 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru (s) 550 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Inaho Maru (s) 132 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 21 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, B. Abeerchand and Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Saigon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 125 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 100 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 50 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca (s) 100 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 5 cases cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 9.

S. S. Totomi Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—50 casks aluminium sulphate, 100 cases Epsom salt, 100 casks copper sulphate, 250 casks iron sulphate, 60 casks alum, 14 cases peppermint crystal, 2 cases drug, 550 casks cement, 68 drums bleaching powder, 680 barrels green copperas, 500 cases cassia, 692 cases fire-crackers, 100 bags sugar candy, 5 cases woollen yarn, 25 bales cotton, 10 bales 91 cases silk yarn, 40 bags rice, 13 cases mirrors, 7 cases spectacles, 50 cases biscuits, 10 cases China marble, 10 cases umbrella furniture, 59 cases soap, 634 bundles 682 pieces planks, 300 cases beer, 95 packages copper wire, 3 cases Tansan water, 3 cases walking stick, 3 cases glass chimney, 6 cases bar silver, 67 cases copper rod, 22 bundles brass bundles, 51 bundles yellow metal bars, 63 cases brass rods, 85 bales 13 cases cotton shirting, 50 bales cotton sheeting, 145 bales cotton drill, 171 cases cotton goods, 88 cases 16 bales cotton yarn, 20 crates 63 cases glass bottles, 90 cases silk, 170 cases silk goods, 2 cases knitted goods, 27 bales raw silk, 76 cases glass bangles, 253 cases camphor, 10 cases China roots, 1 case perfume, 377 cases porcelainware, 380 bags starch, 186 cases enamelware, 50 bags plumbago, 111 bags arracanuts, 1 drum Citronella oil, 50 bales mattress fibre, 70 cases pipes, 41 cases waste silk yarn, 4 cases cigars, 22 cases cardamoms, 713 bags copra, 180 bags betel nuts, 439 chests 431 cases tea, 93 bundles 5 cases gum Benjamin.

IF STOMACH HURTS DRINK HOT WATER.

A SPECIALIST'S ADVICE.

"If dyspeptics, sufferers from flatulence, indigestion, acidity, gastric catarrh, etc., would only take a quarter teaspoonful of pure "bisurated" magnesia in half a glass of hot water immediately after eating, they would soon forget that they were ever afflicted with stomach trouble, and doctors would have to look elsewhere for patients." In explanation of these words the specialist stated that most forms of stomach trouble were due to acidity and fermentation of the food contents combined with insufficient blood supply to the stomach. Hot water increases the blood supply and "bisurated" magnesia instantly neutralises the acid and stops food fermentation; the combination of the two, therefore, being marvellously efficient and infinitely preferable to the use of artificial digestives, stimulants and medicines. It should be mentioned though that the form of magnesia referred to is quite distinct from the sulphates, citrates, oxides, or the often met mixtures of bismuth and magnesia, and to prevent confusion you should ask the chemist very distinctly for "bisurated" magnesia. 4883

Vana-Ranee

Regd

The Perfume of Ceylon

VANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which calls the spice-laden breezes of its native me, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON

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AWARD OF Rs. 1,000.

The orld-Renowned Salabmisri Murabba.

WE HAVE SEVERAL CERTIFICATES.

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This *Murabba* is prepared with these fruits and several other precious things. It contains no poisonous ingredients.

This *Salamisiri Murabba* highly develops the Muscular Systems, and cures every disease and keeps the body in perfect health. First use the *Murabba* and then see the result. Beware of base imitation prepared of well-boiled potatoes and some other roots.

The above mentioned Reward will be awarded to any one who will prove that this *Murabba* does not contain real *Salamisiri.*

Regd.

N.B.—If I refuse pay the *award of Rs.* 1,000 who becomes entitled to, he is quite welcome et the same from me through a court of law.

Prices per tin of 15 tolas of *Murabba*, Rs. 2.

Postage charge from 1 to 3 tins As. 6 extra.

Directions will be sent with the Parcel.

Write your address clearly and perfectly.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " " of East Indian	100
" " Imports	12,000
Mid. Americans	8.69+20
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70+15
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Oct.	14.17+23
Jan.	14.44+21
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Oct.	13.95+22
Jan.	14.23+22

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 9th.

Total Imports	10,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's opening price
August	8.59
Aug.-Sept.	8.56
Sept.-Oct.	8.55
Oct.-Nov.	8.54
Nov.-Dec.	8.51
Dec.-Jan.	8.48
Jan.-Feb.	8.48
Feb.-Mar.	8.49
Mar.-Apl.	8.49
Apl.-May	8.48
May-June	8.48
June-July	8.47
July-Aug.	8.46

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

The market opened 7 points up all round on previous close.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Aug. 8th. To-day's closing price.
Aug.	8.52+7
Aug.-Sept.	8.49+7
Sept.-Oct.	8.48+8
Oct.-Nov.	8.47+7
Nov.-Dec.	8.44+8
Dec.-Jan.	8.41+8
Jan.-Feb.	8.41+8
Feb.-March	8.42+9
March-April	8.42+9
April-May	8.41+8
May-June	8.41+8
June-July	8.40+8
July-Aug.	8.39+8

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th.

Months.	To-day's price.
August	11.36+5
November	11.33+5
January	11.30+5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 8th

M. G. Bengal Good	6.35
" " Fully Good	6.50
" " Fine	6.65
" No. 1 Oomra Good	7.00
" " Fine	7.30
" Broach Good	7.15 +10
" " Fully Good	8.35
" " Fine	8.40
" Scinde Good	6.40
" " Fully Good	6.55
" " Fine	6.70

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London Aug. 8.

Tone of Cloth :—Strong with considerable inquiry and moderate sales.
Yarns :—Steady but irregular.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Aug. 8th.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York October	14.36+17
" January	14.86+16
Spot Cotton at New York	14.40+30
" Orleans	13.82+25
Futures at New Orleans October	14.23+21
" January	14.52+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality).	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.70
Silver Commercial Bars	26½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	31 5/8+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Buying. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th ultimo.	
Discount Bart Bills 3 m/st	5 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16 Unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
" " " 6 "	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½ Unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½%	55½-½
Rupee Paper 3½%	49½-½ Nominal.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70½+½
Government Securities 3%	60½+½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	28.14 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 8th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½ Unchgd.
4½% 1917—1945	£95½-½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 8th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.F. Aug.-Sept.	66/6
Wheat F. A. Q. hed Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.F. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	65/9

BARLEY.

Local Barley. August-Sept. Cargo ..	58

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold July-Aug. Nominal	59/3
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Re-sellers	77/6
Toria Rapeseed Aug-Sept. Buyers	64/9

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 7th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. buyers ..	76/3

COTTONSEED.

London, Aug. 6th.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Bulk Nominal ..	£11-17-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£101½
Copper Braziers	£145
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	40
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool ..	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-6

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal London, Aug. 7th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec.	21/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec.	21/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec.	23/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.	23/10½
Tone of Market—Steady.	

London, Aug. 8th.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure Aug.-Sept. Sellers	2/9
Plantation First Latex Crepe September.	2/3½

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

BOMBAY KET.

COTT

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

nbay, Aug. 9.

The market to-day ed steady with new Broach in the nehood of 221. A fair amount of s has been reported in new corps, se houses being the buyers.

Ready cotton is in mand.

Sept.	Akolas	285
Jan.,	Akolas	298
Jan.,	Fine Good	250
April,	Good Broac	321½

APPROXIMATE QUO S AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M	..	321	270/80
Broach,	Fine M	..	..	290/300
Bengal,	F.G. M	250/1	..	225/35
Bengal,	Fine M	262/4	..	240/45
Bengal,	Superfine M	..	..	250/55
Rajputana,	Fine M	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M	..	..	235/40
Khang. Akola,	Fine M	297/8	..	277/83
Ellich/Amroti,	Fine M	..	..	280/85
Dhang./Pulgaon,	Fine M	..	..	280/87
Yeotmal,	Fine M	..	..	282/90
Nagpore,	Fine M	..	..	292/300
Bingt./Wardha,	Fine M	..	..	295/305
Khandeish,	Fine M	284	..	262/70
Khandesh,	F.G. M	..	..	243/55
Khanuwa Sanawad,	F.G. M	..	..	265/75
Jalna	F.G. M	..	..	253/65
Indore,	F.G. M	..	..	270/85
Ujjain,	F.G. M	..	..	295/300
Nauder	F.G. M	..	..	315/20
Mathia,	Fine M	..	..	260/70
Mathia,	F.G. M	..	..	240/50
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	324	..	328/35
Coompta.	Aug. Good	351	..	342/50
Westerns,	Good	348	..	342/47
Westerns,	Good	343	..	335/40

THE BOMBAY COTEXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotation for and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed ate Committee of the e.

COLAug, 1916.

Growths.	Supe. Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	3 249	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	0 ..	..	..
Bengals (M.G.)	0 288	..	.. Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	4 284	..	.. Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	0 256	..	.. Ready
	5 273	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	.. 264	..	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	.. 292	..	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	25 ..	..	.. Ready
H.G.	08 ..	..	.. Ready
	25 273	..	.. Ready
Akola-Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	08 ..	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	.. ..	..	..
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	284 272	..	.. Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Dhamangaum-Poolgaum (M.G.)	288 276	..	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	292 280	..	.. Ready
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	300 288	..	.. Ready
Wardha-Ghat (M.G.)	301 289	..	.. Ready
	297 290	..	.. Ready
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	320	25thApril1917
	.. ..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	355	Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	260 255	..	.. Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	335	Ready
Sawgd.-Dharwar	.. ..	332	Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	348	Ready
" (H.G.)	.. ..	343	Ready
	.. ..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	352	Ready
	.. ..	..	..

RECEIPTS OTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Se by rail and sea into Bombay during 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th August :—

Cotton	3,109 Bales.
Wheat	32,744 Cwts.
Linseed	58,535 "
Rape Rai and Sarson Seed	2,798 "
Ginjellyseed	747 "
Pappyseed	151 "
Groundnuts	2,850 "
Castorseed	6,806 "
Rice	2,281 "
Myrabollams	121 "
Cottonseed	14,863 "
Mowrasseed	68 "
Gram	686 "
Joowar	4,370 "
Barley	5,552 "

WHEAND SEEDS.

The following ay-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chan of Commerce.

Bombay, 9th Aug—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 30 ..	3 8 0	5 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 ..	3 8 0	5 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bak ..	3 8 0	5 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Ba ..	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bol ..	8 12 0	9 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thi ..	8 7 0	8 13 0
Teeliseed, White 85- ..	47 0 0	....
" Gajar 75- ..	46 0 0	....
" Black ..	37 0 0	....
" Gajar 50- ..	43 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts ..	44 0 0	....
Mowrasseed ..	4 4 0	4 8 0
Jawa	33 0 0	4 13 6
Arandia	37 12 0	37 12 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May ..	6 3 3	
Linseed May ..	9 8 9	
Java Aug.-Sept. ..	4 14 0	
Java Sept. ..	4 14 9	
Linseed September ..	9 4 3	
Rapeseed April-May ..	7 8 0	
Wheat August-Sept ..	6 2 3	

Castorseed. The steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-9 R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. The quiet.
Rs. 26, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1.32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months Sight Ready	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward ...	1s. 4 7 16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11 16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	156½
Dd. Shanghai	214½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-14-0
Australian do.	26- 4- 0
Bombay do.	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 9.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood very firm to-day and business on an extensive scale was put through during the course of the day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak at Rs. 935 and kept on going down till they touched Rs. 919. But again a revival took place and they advanced to Rs. 950 before close.

In Mill shares for September delivery, Davids improved to Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai were placed between Rs. 687½ to Rs. 717½, Standards from Rs. 1,520 to Rs. 1585, Madhavji from Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,605, Currimbhai from Rs. 335 to Rs. 376½, Pearls from Rs. 490 to Rs. 502½ and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,895 to Rs. 1,930.

Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 685 in the morning but subsequently improved to Rs. 710.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 530. Crescent advanced to Rs. 197½ and Indian Bleaching to Rs. 207½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 305 in the morning but later on they jumped to Rs. 320.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 1,530.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 73.

Katni Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 176½ and Deferreds were placed between Rs. 695 and Rs. 712½.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 595.

Bombay Cottons improved to Rs. 212½.

Shivraipoors advanced to Rs. 44 and Central India Mimings to Rs. 44-8.

Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 340.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 202½ to Rs. 208½. Deferreds between Rs. 910 to Rs. 940.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 751.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Conversion Warrant at Rs. 11.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 89.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 5th Aug. 1916.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

		Total for the week.	Total to date.
		Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Aug. 1916.			
G. I. P. Rly.		14,84,000	3,46,32,145
A. D. C. Rly.		49,200	10,56,028
B. K. Rly.		5,000	1,12,298
C. B. Rly.		7,100	1,51,934
Total ..		15,45,300	3,50,62,475
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th Aug. 1915.			
G. I. P. Rly.		11,91,277	2,79,60,411
A. D. C. Rly.		40,632	8,97,668
B. K. Rly.		3,905	65,289
C. B. Rly.		5,377	90,442
Total ..		12,40,591	2,90,19,209
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. Rly.	+2,92,723	+66,71,734
	A. D. C. Rly.	+8,568	+1,58,430
	B. K. Rly.	+1,695	+47,010
	C. B. Rly.	+1,723	+55,492

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Aug. 1916.	7,000	2 01,016
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th Aug. 1915..	4,705	1,09,404
Increase or Decrease	+2,295	+91,612

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 5th Aug. 1916 ..	4,100	35,136
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 5th Aug. 1915 ..	1,397	30,426
Increase or Decrease	—297	+4,710

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 30th June 1916.

BANK OF MADRAS.

FINANCING INDIAN TRADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras was held on Monday Mr. A. J. Leech presiding. The president stated that the actual profits for the half year just closed amounted to Rs. 8,92,500. To this has to be added Rs. 3½ lakhs and odd brought forward from the last half year making a total of Rs. 12,42,500. Of this 3 lakhs had been taken to the securities account.

After deducting the dividend and bonus the balance carried forward was Rs. 4,92,500, this being the biggest in recent years.

The President then referred to some of the charges against the Bank in an article in the "New India" on 25th July under the heading "Financial puzzle for the Hon. Sir William Meyer."

With regard to the charge that the Bank had no sympathic desire to finance Indian trade or industries he pointed out that out of the total trade advances of the bank at 30th June amounting to Rs. 710 lakhs, Rs. 525 lakhs were made to Indians. The president then went on to repudiate other charges.

Adoption of the report was then proposed which showed that the demand of money throughout the half year was very brisk and the bank's funds were fully employed at remunerative rates. The average bank rate for the six months was 7.71 compared with 5.87 in the corresponding period of last year.

"AFTER-CARE FUND,"

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY,

Amount received upto 24th July 1916 Rs. 17,123-12-0. The following sums amounting to Rs. 1,005.0-0 have been since received from :—Mr J E C Jukes Rs 15, Mr Naoroji M Adajania Rs 10, The Chief Saheb of Phaltan Rs 50, Mr Huseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy in memory of his father the late Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Rs 100, Mr A R Burch, Rs 30, Mr J D Malhaluxmiwala Rs 15, Mr N S Cooper Rs 25, Mr J S Sethna Rs 5, Mr Hajee Mahomed Rahimtoola Rs 10, Anonymous Rs 5, Members of the Curzon Club in memory of the late Mr F M Chinoy, C.I.E. Rs 50, Mr A E Mirams Rs 25, The Rana Saheb of Porebandar Rs 100, Through Mr Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia from the Charity Fund of the late Mr Ardaseer Hormusji Wadia Rs 250, Messrs N. Powell and Company Rs 15, Mr Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Rs 15, Through Mr. H. M. Bell, Matunga G. I. P. Railway Works Rs 35, Mrs G House Rs 5, Mr G House Rs 5. Mr W Douglas Hall Rs 25, Mr R D Merwanjee Rs 10, Mr P Merwanjee Rs 10, Mr Jehangir N Patch Rs 5, Mrs Nowasbai J Patch Rs 5, Mr Bomanji F Patel Rs 5, Mrs Bomanji F Patel Rs. 5, Mr M Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Rs 15, Messrs. Pohoomull Brothers Rs 25, A. C. E. Rs 50, Mr C E Randle Rs 50, F. L. W. Rs 25, Mr H B Tyabji Rs 10. Total amount subscribed upto 8th August 1916 Rs. 18,128-12-0.

Minimum amount required Rs. 20,000.

Donations will be gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Colonel Llyod Jones, I.M.S., H.M.'S Mint, Bombay.

The final match of the I. F. A. Shield Competition of Calcutta realised Rs. 6,205 which will be divided among the local charitable institutions.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT OVER A DISHONOURED BILL OF EXCHANGE.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD. (in liquidation), Plaintiffs, by John Sanders Slater, Official Liquidator, Plaintiff *v.* NAGINDAS HARJIWANDAS NANAVATI, Defendant.

This was a summary suit filed by the Indian Specie Bank by its liquidator against Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanavati, who on the 31st July, 1913, drew a Bill of Exchange for Rs. 10,000 on Maganlal Motilal, payable to the plaintiff bank in order at their office in Bombay 12 months after date. On August, 10th, 1913, the bill was accepted by Maganlal Motilal. The bill fell due on August 3rd, 1914, payable at the Bank of Bombay. But as on that day the acceptor did not attend and satisfy his obligation on the bill, the bill was thereby dishonoured. On 4th August, 1914, a notice of dishonour was given to the drawer Nagindas, who applied for leave to defend the suit and in support of his application filed an affidavit on the 23rd of February, 1916, in which he stated that the amount due by the acceptor, had been duly tendered to the plaintiff but had not been accepted by him. He claimed to be entitled to make Maganlal Motilal, the third party. On 25th February an order was made giving defendant leave to defend the suit and also giving leave to serve the third party with notice. The notice was served and when directions were asked for an order was made on the 1st April that the third party be at liberty to defend the suit on condition that there should not be two sets of costs made payable by the plaintiff.

It was not disputed that the acceptor did not pay on the 3rd of August, but the moneys subsequently tendered by Maganlal were not accepted by the bank under the following circumstances :—

Maganlal was a creditor of the Indian Specie Bank for Rs. 8,070-8-11 on 29th November, 1913, the day on which the liquidation proceedings commenced, he having deposited a sum of Rs. 2,500 on the 3rd September and Rs. 5,500 on the 24th September, 1913, at 5 per cent. interest. Maganlal being called upon to pay the amount of the bill claimed to set off the amount due by the bank to him and required the bank to apply, his moneys which the bank had in their hands towards the discharge of the bill. Maganlal then offered to pay and tendered to the bank Rs. 1,929-7-1 being the balance remaining due after such set-off and application. The official liquidator, however, refused to accept the balance tendered. Under the circumstances, the defendant said that the official liquidator was not entitled to maintain the suit against him.

CLAIM FOR A SET-OFF.

The defendant further claimed that the acceptor being the principal debtor and he as drawee, being only a surety, he was on equitable grounds entitled to a set-off against the plaintiff's claim for the moneys due by the bank to the acceptor, namely, Rs. 8,070-8-11 and was discharged as to the balance by the tender of Rs. 1,929-7-1 by the acceptor as aforesaid.

The Hon. Advocate-General and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Strangman appeared for the third party.

The defendant Nagindas did not appear.

Mr. Jardine on behalf of the plaintiff said that immediately the payment by the acceptor failed the plaintiffs had a right of recourse against the drawee. This right came into existence at once and automatically as soon as the acceptor did not pay. Nothing that the acceptor could say afterwards altered their rights against the drawee. The transaction on Bills of Exchange stood by itself and was not subject to an account being made up. The drawer could not escape his liability by setting up some state of account between the plaintiffs and the acceptor.

The learned counsel further urged that a contract of drawer was different from a contract of acceptor; and if these contracts were distinct the equities could not come in.

As to the point made out that the defendant should be regarded only as a surety and therefore entitled to a set-off, that did not apply unless the transactions from which the set-off arose, were the same. Here the fact that the bank had borrowed money had nothing to do with the bill.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad on behalf of the third party, said that the defendant was only in a position of surety. The acceptor even though be failed to pay remained the principal debtor and there was nothing to prevent the bank from suing the acceptor after dishonour. The bank could not have refused to accept Rs. 10,000 from the acceptor even if offered a few days after dishonour.

MATTER OF COMMON SENSE.

As to the question that what the acceptor did did not amount to payment, the learned counsel said that the matter should be judged by common sense and not by technicalities. The official liquidator here wanted to collar the Rs. 10,000 and at the same time to avoid paying in full Rs. 8,000 due from the bank. The Court, said Mr. Setalvad, would not countenance such a course on the part of its officer. The Privy Council had said that the Court would not allow its officers to do anything which had the remotest suggestion of sharp practice about it. The learned counsel then further urged that the defendant was entitled to a set-off.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship after setting out the facts of the case, observed that though it was admitted that the acceptance had not been met on the 3rd August, it was quite clear that as between the liquidator of the bank and the acceptor the liquidator was not entitled to claim from the acceptor the full amount of the acceptance and leave the acceptor to prove his claim in liquidation, and trust to chance to see what dividend he got. It would be an extraordinary state of the law if such an action could be permitted on the part of a liquidator. The liquidator was bound to allow a set-off in such a case, and therefore if Maganlal had gone to the bank on the 3rd August and had tendered the difference between the amount due on his acceptance and what was due on the deposit receipts the liquidator would have been bound to accept it. It was quite true that as Maganlal did not accept the bill on the 3rd August the plaintiff bank had recourse to the drawee. But the liability of the acceptor remained and if he at any time afterwards discharged his liability, then it followed that the liability of the drawer being only the liability of a surety, would be released. Therefore, while the drawer's liability ran from 3rd August to 29th August, on the latter date the principal debtor could tender what was due on its acceptance and that would extinguish the liability of the drawer. If not accepted the action of the liquidator in not accepting would be wrong.

But assuming that the tender was not made and that the liability of the drawer as surety still continued, he was still entitled to benefit by any set-off which the principal debtor had against the creditor.

However, not only a good tender had been made by the principal debtor on the 29th of August but the full amount that could possibly be recovered from the principal had been brought in Court and therefore it was quite clear that the liability of the drawer had gone. It was suggested that the plaintiff bank was entitled to recover the full amount from the drawer whatever the acceptor might do. But it seemed most inequitable that the liquidator could brush aside any offer made by the acceptor, and say to the drawer that as the bill was dishonoured, he was not concerned with what the acceptor did or tendered, but that he was entitled to get money out of the drawer. In spite of dishonour, the surety would remain surety and he would be discharged as soon as the principal debtor acted in such a way as to discharge his liability.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit. The bank was allowed to take the moneys paid in Court but was ordered to pay the costs of the third party and also the defendant's costs up to 1st April, 1916, including costs reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff :—Messrs. Little and Co.

Attorneys for the third party and for the defendant :—Messrs. Hiralal and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMR'S. REPORT.

136-16.—Wadia G & Co., Raghnathdas Gopaldas, & ors v. Shiverom Sayanna, M B Chothia.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishankar Oza v. Pascoal Salvador Nunes, Mulla and M.

879-15.—Motichand and D, Messrs. Hansraj Kissonlal, a firm v. Messrs. Harakhchand Gyanchand, a firm, Tyabjee D & Co.

1039-15.—Mans H M & Co., Haji Umer Haji Maneck v. Ahmed Jangoo, and ors, Jamsetjee R D, Patell and Ez.

1342-14.—Tyabji D and Co., Manecksji Jivanji Master v. Dossabhai Nowroji Hathiram, For Posponement.

930-15.—Mehta D & L, Lukhmidas Ludha v. Kallianji Bhanji & anr. Amin and Desai.

859-15.—Craigie B & C., Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v. Abdul Hoosein Esmailji, & anr, Mulla and Mulla.

595-15.—Payne & Co., Abdul Karim Abdul Tyeb Javi & ors v. Mulla Ebrahimji Rajbhoy, Rustomji & Gir.

943-15.—N C Dalal Khunchand Sobbagchand, a firm v. Noor Mahomed Allibhai, Captain & V.

1125-14.—Ard H D & Co., R D Sethna v. Waghji Veera, & ors, Daph F & D.

1261-15.—Pandia & Co., Dadaji Hirji v. Hirji alias Gaja Narayen & ors.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakirmahomed, & ors v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff, & ors, Smetham B & Co.

153-15.—Motichand & D, Brijvallabhdas Purshottamdas, a firm, v. Shrinath Jasrup & ors, Dikshit D & P.

152-16.—Dastur & Co., Jehangir Hormusji Wazir v. Nowroji Jamshedji Billimoria & anr, Payne & Co.

178-16.—Ragh N & Co., (for a pauper). Mathuradas Nathubhai v. Bai Maneckbhi, widow, Nanu H & Co.

201-16.—Pandia & Co., Bai Pachibai, widow v. Tatia Pandoo Kangatkar, Jeh S M & H.

227-16.—Payne & Co., Bai Kesserbai alias Ramabai, widow v. Kallianji Korji, Tyebji D & Co.

253-16.—N C Dalal Mahomed Yusuf Jacab, & anr, v. Bai Ayeshabai, widow, & ors, Jeh G & B, Jam R & D.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

549-15.—Payne and Co., Ichalal Jagmohandas & anr v. Kahandas, Jamnadas, a firm & ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Part Heard.

293-16.—Shroff D & D, Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas & Co., a firm, v. Messrs. Javeri & Co., a firm, Daph F & D, Part Heard, 31-7-16.

T & I J 10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw Edulji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ard H D & Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

730-14.—Motichand & D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Indrasing Jusraj, & ors, Mer K & Co., As per J O 16-6-16.

LONG CAUSES.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a Pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hassan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Ch, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhailanlal.

S C Ct 460-16767-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Parkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, v. C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash & Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Barnji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

513-16.—Dubash & Co., Jeyrup Teja & Co., a firm v. Chandradas Ramkrishna Adkar, Mans H M & Co.

FOR A PERSONAL DECREE.

1322-12.—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanji & Co., v. Mahomedbhai Carrimbhai.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm v. Sawa Teckchand, & ors, Mirza M and M, Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu 12th of Shravan Sud, 1927.
Mahomedan: 10th of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 4th (Sarewar) of Asfundad, 1285.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon, 13th August.
Sunrise: 6 h. 18 m. Sunset: 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Lecture by Mr. Narrain Rai Verma in Gujarati on "Poetic Sentiments Explained and Illustrated." Hall of the Theosophical Society 6.30 p.m. (S. T.).
Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, 3 p.m.
Bank of Bombay: Ordinary General Meeting, Bank of Bombay Building, Fort, 4 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Society's Rooms at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

English Mail Steamer Sardinia due at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Adventures of J. Rufus Wallingford" and Variety at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Aug. 10.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade to-day Thursday the 10th instant.
Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles, no bandoliers.
Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—
Every evening except Wednesday, 6-15 p.m.
Rendezvous at the Bandstand, except Pali Hill men who will parade at Church Gate Station.
Parade.—Monday, August 21st, being a public holiday, there will be a general practice for all members in the Northern part of the Island. All members are expected to attend.
Message books, road maps and compasses should be brought by all Non-Commissioned Officers.
Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Bandra Station, so as to arrive there at 7 a.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station 6.35 a.m. one feed to be carried on the saddle.
Members residing elsewhere should rendezvous Bandra Station, 7 a.m.
Enrolments.—The undernamed member having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.—Dated 7th August, 1916:—
Trooper John Anson Minnitt.
Leave.—The undernamed member is granted leave of absence from Bombay:—Sergt. C. H. Hewlett, "A" Troop from 9th to 31st August 1916.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd.Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, Aug. 9.

746. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 12th August 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
"A" Coy. Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, Shirts.
Recruits, Wednesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Field defences" Friday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order.
"B" Company, Friday at 7.15 a.m. Drill order.
At the Engineering College:—
"E" Company, Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia:—
Physical Training Class, Thursday at a.m. Running kit.
At Satara:—
Machine Gun parade, Saturday at 5 p.m.
At Ahmednagar:—
Gun Drill, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m.
747. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7.30 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.
748. Clothing.—Ammunition boots have now been received and may be obtained at Headquarters. Price Rs. 2-8.
749. Miniature Rifle Club.—In accordance with rule 13, an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at Headquarters on Friday 11th instant at 8.30 a.m. to discuss proposed amendments to rules 4 and 5.
750. Transfer.—No. 4385 Reservist F. Bell is transferred from Reserve Company to "G" Company (Sholapur).

(Sd.) C. GRAHAM-SMITH, Captain,
For Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Aug. 10.

269. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Coy. during week ending 12th instant. Next for duty "D" Coy. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.
270. Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
271. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
272. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
273. Parades.—"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.
"F" Coy.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Coy. for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.
"G" Coy.—Company Parade to-day Thursday, 10th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana, at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.
Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for net Fighting will attend the above noted Company Parade.
Maxim Gun.—Section.—Parade at Headquarters on Friday, 11th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the Volunteer Club on Saturday, August 19th, at 9-30 p.m. Tickets price one Rupee each, may be obtained from the Sergeant Major at Headquarters.

STRING BAND AT THE LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6.15 p.m.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar, Jask, Linga, Bahrain, Bandarabas, Busra, Mahomerah and Dubai will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were one attack and one death from plague and two attacks and three deaths from cholera on Tuesday. Bhuleshwar reported both the attack and death from plague. The total mortality from all causes was 87 against 42 on the corresponding day of last year and 87 on that of 1914. Of the 2,425 rats cauvht 12 were found to be infected.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING.

The English Mail per S. S. Malwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant. Registered letters will be accepted up to 11 a.m. and parcels up to 10 a.m. on that date. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members and their friends will be held this evening at 6-15 p.m. at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, Fort, when a paper will be read on "The Fly trouble at the front: a recent visit to Mesopotamia by Prof. H. Maxwell-Lefroy." Ladies have been requested not to attend.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

LORD HARRIS SHIELD COMPETITION.

A cricket match was played on the Esplanade maidan on Tuesday between the New High School and the New English School and resulted in a win for the New English School by 36 runs. S. R. Godambe of the New English School took 7 wickets for 2 runs only and also had a honour of a Hattrick while Dongre took 2 wickets for 11 runs.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

LECTURE BY MR. N. M. MUZUMDAR,

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar delivered a lecture before the Kapole Students' Union at Sir Mangaldas Wadi on Sunday on "The Conditions of Industrial Progress." The war, he said, had brought home to us our utter industrial helplessness and dependence on the foreign producer. There was now more than ever need of a systematic and scientific investigation into the extent of our resources and the best method of developing them. Industrial progress depended on resources, material and human, knowledge, technical and commercial, and the organization of capital, labour production and distribution. In this both the Government and the people had their duties. The people must acquire knowledge and skill, and learn to co-operate and organise on economic methods. Of resources there were plenty. Knowledge was lacking. And in organisation, living in a competitive world, we were still very poor. Mr. Muzumdar then dealt with the various factors involved in the organisation of a single industry. There was first of all the factor involved in the location of the industry. This depended on markets, raw material, labour, power, capital, and banking facilities. He quoted instances of industries that had failed because of unsuitable location. There was the factor of the building of the plant, its lay-out, equipment, and arrangement of departments. The factor of management was as important, to get work done rapidly, accurately and punctually; to get the maximum result from the machinery, and product from the raw material; and to adopt improved new methods. Then there was the factor of selecting and handling the labour force, and that of selecting and marshalling the raw material. Above all, there was the factor of organised marketting, and that of mutual trust and confidence. Government, on its part, must also assist in various ways, if private enterprise was to achieve any success. Mr. Muzumdar then dealt with the subject of State-aid to industry and made various suggestions in this respect.

SANSKRIT TEXT BOOKS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the following lines in your paper and oblige?

This year, our Bombay University has prescribed three books for Sanskrit students of the First year's course in Arts, one of which is "Ritu-Sanhar." I wonder what made the University to select such a wretched book for young College students. Throughout the poem, the sentiment of "Love" is described and at times we meet with such passages as the College Professors are obliged to omit altogether without explaining their meaning.

This very fact will prove to you that our University has made a grave mistake, in appointing this book as a Text and thus spoiling the imagination of young students (of both sexes) by forcing them to read it.

Further comments are unnecessary.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Dadar, Bombay, 8th August, 1916.

The first Gujarati Hindu to go to the Front as a Commissioned Officer (I.M.S.) is Dr. Munim. He sailed last Saturday for Basra. He belongs to a family which has three Gazetted Officers in the public service. He gave up his lucrative practice to be of service to his King and country. His brother is a Judge at Godhra.

COLABA MOTOR SMASH.

COUNSEL'S ADDRESSES

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Spiers charged Mr. L. R. Hearn, an engineer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust, with driving his motor car on the Wodehouse Road in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. F. de Souza defended the accused. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Bapuji Anklesaria, the driver of the taxi car, between which and the accused's car the collision had occurred.

Mr. Davar addressing the Court, said there was a very simple point involved in the case. The only point at issue was, who was responsible for the accident? No doubt the case had assumed a very big shape, not that accidents did not happen in Bombay, but because Mr. Binnie's face was injured, that it being in the evening a large number of passers-by assembled at the spot, and because busybodies who wanted to see their names in print, wrote to newspapers, theorising on the causes of the accident. Unfortunately the accident had occurred at a juncture when half the thinking public were frightened by motor accidents and the other half were busy discussing the causes and remedies of these accidents, in newspapers. He asked the Magistrate not to take these things into consideration but to hold the scales even. As to the question as to who caused the accident, there was no conflicting evidence on that point as far as eye-witnesses were concerned. The accident was due to the taxi driver attempting to overtake the hack victoria. It was in evidence—it was also said by Mr. MacPherson—that the taxi driver's proper side was clear and it was his darting to the right that caused the accident. And could the Court put the blame on the accused when it had these facts before it,—that the proper side of the taxi driver was clear, and that in spite of this he darted to the right, turning his car in such a manner that Mr. MacPherson was shaken in the car? The taxi driver must have lost his head or must be very nervous to have taken that sudden swerve. This was a case of putting the cap on the wrong head and the police and the public had done it in this case because the accused and his friend carried a paraphernalia in their car in the nature of whisky. There was nothing strange in men going on a picnic having those things in the car. It was the taxi driver who caused the accident by taking a sudden turn. The allegation that the accused ran away from the scene of the accident leaving Mr. Binnie there was a lie. The evidence had also shown that the accused was not drunk at the time.

A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

As to the allegation that the accused was looking at a window at the time, counsel submitted that in driving cars it was not essential that the driver's eyes should for every fraction of a second be rivetted in front of him. Motor drivers in Bombay every minute had to take their eyes of the front for innumerable reasons. It could not constitute negligence if a driver took his eyes off the front to look round whilst taking a turn. As to the allegation that before the accident the accused had been seen overtaking carriages on the wrong side of the road, counsel said there was nothing in that. It was the common experience of motorists in Bombay that when they had a victoria in front of them they had to overtake it on the wrong side of the road. Language had no power as far as victoria drivers were concerned. They would not hurry up. Counsel could show a number of cars overtaking carriages on the wrong side of the road. In London also they saw this. Counsel asked the Court to acquit the accused. It was no offence to go on the wrong side of the road to avoid an accident.

Mr. Nicholson, addressing the Court, said the evidence showed that the accused was not driving sufficiently carefully on the occasion to avoid danger to the traffic on the road and that was the cause of the accident. If the accused had kept the car to his extreme left no accident would have occurred. Mr. Nicholson then discussed the evidence in detail and submitted that there was no doubt that the accused was solely responsible for the accident and that he did drive in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger human life on the occasion.

Mr. Nicholson had not concluded his address, when the further hearing was adjourned.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

MR. VIJIARAGHAVACHARIAR'S CLAIM.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The "Indian Patriot" regrets the overlooking of Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar by the Madras Congress Committee in connection with the presidentship of the Congress and says that his political opinions are as sound as his grasp of affairs is complete. A man of consummate ability he is bound to be conspicuous in any assembly of capable men and in Madras, after the acceptance of office by Sir Sankaran Nair and after the death of Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar is very easily the first among the public men in ability in knowledge of affairs, and in right judgment. The "Patriot" also says that the younger ought to have been more reverential to him than to elevate Mr. Govindaraghava Iyer above him.

The Theosophical Lodge at Nasik has invited Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya of Bombay to deliver nine discourages on theosophical and religious subjects for three days. At the Lodge meetings he gave a spiritual conception of the Lodge explaining how noble ideals inevitably lead to good conduct helping to remove poverty, ignorance and suffering.

BENGAL REGIMENT.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The following are the comments of the Calcutta newspapers on the proposal of the Bengali double company:—

The "Statesman" expresses regret that the Ambulance Corps mystery has not been cleared up but considers the double company concession is a fine compensation. For many years public men of this province have demanded that it should be placed for military purposes on an equality with the other provinces of India. The reason why Bengal has been ignored is that the recruiting ground never had been precisely stated but it may be assumed that it was due to the reputation which the Bengalis have long enjoyed of being unwarlike people. Yet, even Maculay acknowledged the passive courage of the Bengali, while the frequent occurrence of fierce and bloody conflicts over land disputes, to say nothing of the exploits of the Bengali Shikaris, are enough to show that the Bengali is capable of showing pluck and endurance. It has been suggested that to a large extent the anarchist activities of Bengal are the outcome of suppressed love of adventure. The British rule, as Meredith Townshend once pointed out, has deprived the life of India of the excitements of disorder. If this theory is correct the new movement should furnish an honourable outlet for the pent-up energies and make for the greater peacefulness of the Presidency.

The "Bengalee" writes,—The concession is an important one. We owe it largely to the public spirit of Dr. S. K. Mullick. It is, as Lord Carmichael puts it, a recognition by the Government of the loyalty of the people of Bengal. We agree with his Excellency in thinking that it is now the duty of every one who loves Bengal to see that the experiment shall succeed. Now that we have got the opportunity let us take the fullest advantage of it.

BOY HERO OF JUTLAND FIGHT.

Photo by "Central News."

"Boy (1st class) John Travers Cornwell, of 'Chester" was mortally wounded early in action. He nevertheless remained standing alone at a most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders till the end of the action, with the gun's crew dead and wounded all round him. His age was under 16½ years. I regret that he has since died, but I recommend his case for special recognition in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgment of the high example set by him."—From Vice-Admiral Beatty's Report to Sir John Jellicoe.

QUESTION OF CASTES.

The "A. B. Patrika" writes:—Is it the intention of the authorities to recruit Bengali soldiers from the same ranks as are drawn upon in other provinces, that is from among the agriculturists and men of inferior castes? For, in Bengal the social fabric is not what obtains elsewhere. In this province all Brahmins, Kayasthas, Baidyas and Navasayak castes generally, and quite an appreciable proportion of several other castes are literate and respectable people. Whereas, not only among the sepoys and constables, but also among the carters and the like, are to be met members of higher castes in other provinces. It is no doubt the Bengalis of higher or respectable castes, who are eager for military service, do not care for such employment if by "precisely the same terms as are offered to the Indian army generally" is meant pay and prospects of the sepoys. It is very doubtful whether the promised double company may be raised. On the other hand, if the same pay and privileges will be offered as are enjoyed by the European troops in India the scheme is bound to succeed.

The "Englishman" writes:—The announcement will naturally create the greatest pleasure in Bengal and the experiment will be watched with sympathetic interest by the military and civil authorities. The announcement might have had better effect had it come earlier, but the experiment is too important to be lightly entered upon and the military authorities have been justified in taking time to consider it carefully in all its bearings. That the military authorities at last consented may be taken as a great compliment to the province, but there must be no risk of misunderstanding. Before a single man is recruited the terms of enlistment must be clearly explained. In the nature of things they cannot be different from the terms under which the other races of India are recruited and when this is clearly apprehended there ought to be no excuse for misunderstanding.

DR. S. K. MULLICK INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by the "Englishman's" representative, Dr. S. K. Mullick was quite confident that men would be forthcoming in overwhelming numbers. He proposes to make a tour of Bengal at once and form local committees in towns and larger centres consisting as far as possible of officials and non-officials, both Indian and European. Amongst other committees there is a talk of forming one of ladies.

Dr. Mullick is working out a scheme with the help of the police and the C.I.D. so that those who will work in this direction may not find any difficulty put across their path and may do their work with greater confidence. He hopes for an extension of the scheme so that the companies may grow into a regiment and he hopes also to see a cavalry raised in Bengal.

DR. SARBADHIKARI ON ITS GOOD EFFECT.

Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikari, organiser of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, interviewed by the "Indian Daily News" said there would be no difficulty in finding men for the two companies. Further, it would have this much of good effect that those belonging to the lower grades of society might try and imitate the example of the "Babu" classes so that time would certainly come when soldiers would not be wanting even in Bengal.

CHARGE OF HOUSE-BREAKING FAILS.

AN EXAGGERATED COMPLAINT.

In the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith assisted by Mr. Chhatrapati, pleader, appeared to prosecute a Mahomedan lad named Ismail Ebrahim for entering the drawing-room of one Abdurrehman Hajimiya, who lived at Undria Street, in order to comit theft. Mr. Azad, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on the night of the 6th, as usual, he went to bed after shutting the front door of his house about 10 o'clock. During the night he heard some noise and, on getting up and going into the drawing-room, he found the accused there. The complainant at once shouted for help and seized the accused, but before anybody could arrive the accused freed himself from the complainant's grasp, though not without getting the collar of his tunic torn off and made good his escape through a window. The complainant at once went and informed the police. When the police came and searched the complainant's house they found a big bunch of keys lying on the floor and the torn piece of the tunic was produced by the complainant himself. They arrested the accused at his house and found the tunic to which the collar belonged.

The defence was that this was an untrue and exaggerated complaint. The true facts are that on the night in question the accused had met one Ebrahim Alisahib at the corner of the J. J. Hospital and in the course of conversation with him the accused was told that certain false and mischievous rumours were being spread by the complainant with reference to the accused's unmarried sister. It was about 1 o'clock in the night at this time. The accused felt angry at hearing this and while he was in that excited state of mind he went to the complainant's house to inquire of the complainant, if what he had heard from Ebrahim was true. The complainant was known to the accused. The accused went and knocked at the front door and he was admitted into the house by the complainant. After some discussion the complainant and a friend of his, who had come from outside, began to assault him and as the door was shut the accused had no alternative but to jump out of the window.

The learned Magistrate remarked that he did not believe the complainant and ordered the accused to be discharged.

AN APPEAL FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have received a letter from a Music Hall Artist now serving in a battalion of the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment in Mesopotamia and in it he makes a request for small musical instruments, such as mouth organs, tin whistles, melodions and concertinas, to amuse the "boys" and help them forget the terrible conditions under which they are serving. Would it be asking too much of your kind readers, should they happen to read this letter, to make a point of purchasing one or as many as they like of these extremely cheap instruments and send it or bring it to the Excelsior the next time they come? The artist referred to above is doing his utmost to amuse them with his professional *repertoire* but feels that his sole efforts are not quite enough or perhaps he feels the lack of the usual orchestra to back him up. Should this appeal meet with a response, however small, I will do the needful seeing that they reach their destination at the same time tendering many thanks in anticipation of a goodly quantity being offered.—Yours, etc.

JAMES McGRATH.

Excelsior Theatre,
Aug. 8, 1916.

RAILWAY ZULUM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Towards the end of June, "The Chronicle" had announced, that Mr. Nansey, the Secretary of the Bombay Passenger Association, was to visit the railway stations in Gujarat to see with his own eyes the Railway Zoolum on third class passengers. By this time he must have finished his tour. If so, he should lose no time in placing the result of his visits before readers of the "Chronicle." It is needless to add that every reader of the "Chronicle" is deeply interested in Railway Zoolum and is *anxiously awaiting* the appearance of the report in the paper.—Yours, etc.,

A. R. B.

SIKHS' DEVOTION TO THE THRONE

HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

His Majesty has sent the following reply to a message of loyalty from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, on behalf of the Sikhs:—

Your Highness's telegram of the 5th August conveying the stirring messages from yourself and the great Sikh nation has impressed me deeply. It is a further proof of the loyal and gallant spirit which the khalsa have invariably displayed in battle and in times of stress and danger. This noble spirit has never risen so high as in the wide flung battle fronts of this great war. I thank you all for your touching expressions of devotions to your King-Emperior and for the sacrifices you have already made. As to the future I have confidence in the complete victory of my arms and of those of my brave Allies in the cause of truth and liberty.

RAI BARELI MUNICIPAL BOARD.

ALL ELECTED HINDU MEMBERS RESIGN.

(Associated Press.)

RAI BARELI, Aug. 9.

All elected Hindu members of Rai Bareli Municipal Board resigned on the 5th as a protest against the Municipalities Act with the Jahangirabad amendment inserted in it and against the way in which the Act is being worked.

LATHIES V. PISTOLS.

VILLAGERS OVERPOWER ARMED DACOITS

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Aug. 9.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been attempted in Wazerpur, a suburban village of Delhi, on Sunday at about midnight.

A villager whose house is situated on the outskirts of the village, was roused from his sleep by the presence of 15 or 20 men who were entering the village. He questioned the intruders as to the object of their visit whereupon he was rudely told to keep quiet. When the last man of the gang had passed him, he raised an alarm at which the whole village turned out to face the dacoits. The latter were armed with pistols of Indian make, while the villagers met them with lathies and a free fight ensued which lasted half an hour after which the dacoits hastily retreated leaving two of their men captives. Some of the villagers received injuries, but no deaths were reported. Fourteen persons were sent to the Civil Hospital.

The police on being informed, hastened to the spot and a vigorous investigation is going on. The Senior Superintendent of Police also visited the village. Four pistols belonging to the dacoits have been recovered. It is surmised that the dacoits are part of an organised gang and that their object was to raid the house of one Bhola, a wealthy villager.

MAJOR LESLIE CHEAPE.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

It is officially announced that Major Leslie Cheape is missing and is believed to be killed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

At the share market to-day jute mill scrip again monopolised attention, full prices being paid for favourite stocks with a fairly large turnover reported. Coal shares were dealt in to a limited extent, prices ruling for the most part steady and unchanged. In other directions the market was dull. The following transactions took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 11-12, 11-14; Baraboni 12-4; Burra Dhemo 10-4, 10-8; Govindpur 11-8, 11-12; Jumoni 5; Lakurka 22, 23-4; Ondal (pref) 82 to 84; Pench River 12, 12-2, 12-6; Raneegunge 30-8, Sanda Kendra 11-10, 11-12.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 598; Alliance (ord) 390, 393; Auckland (ord) 168 to 170 x.d.; Barnagore (ord) 86 to 88-8; Belvedere (ord) 300, 304; Budge-Budge (ord) 386, 387; Clive (ord) 123-8, 124; Dalhousie (ord) 255; Delta (ord) 373, 378; Clive (ord) 378; Empire (ord) 34-4 to 35-4, 35; Fort Gloster (ord) 398, 399, 400; Fort William (ord) 130, 131; Gondalpara (ord) 500; Howrah (ord) 225, [illegible] x.d.; Hooghly (ord) 484, 482 Kamarhatty (ord) 321-8 to 325; Kar[illegible] (ord) [illegible] 437, 438 x.d.; Kelvin [illegible]; Kinnison (ord) 500, 505; Kha[illegible] (ord) 495 x.d.; Northbrook (ord) 28-8, 28-12; 29 x.d.; Lawrence (ord) 244, 245, 246; Naihati (ord) 226 to 232 x.d.; Reliance (ord) 210, 212; Standard (ord) 297, 298, 299; Union (ord) 357 to 365.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Timber (ord) 167, 168; Titaghar Paper (ord) 91 to 92.

Government Paper:—2½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-10 to Rs. 75-14 (nominal) and small lots were done at Rs. 76-2 to Rs. 76-4.

Mr. D. S. Bremner, assistant editor of the "Madras Mail" who completed yesterday, 25 years' service on the staff of the paper, was given a reception and presented with a souvenir.

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All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, August 10, 1916.

INDIA'S POVERTY PROBLEM.

There is no subject which has given rise to much unnecessary misunderstanding and confusion as the question of the poverty of India. There are two distinct schools of thought on the subject,—the one, which includes the majority of thoughtful and experienced Indians, has maintained that India is poor; while the other holds that India is rich. The confusion arises from the fact that while the former, when it says that India is poor, means that the people of the country are poor, the latter, when it maintains the contrary view, really means that the country is rich. This can be summed up thus: that the country is rich in resources, but Indians are a poor people. And it is the recognition of this two-fold truth that is responsible for the increased attention that the question of the economic and industrial development of the country is now engaging at the hands of the people as well as the Government. The primary object of all endeavours at promotion of the industries and commerce of the country is to better the conditions of the bulk of the people,—conditions which are admittedly far from satisfactory. This primary object should not be lost sight of in any deliberation regarding industrial development. The latter must inevitably affect the general conditions of the people, especially of those who will contribute to it the essential element of human labour. The task of statesmanship on the part as much of the pioneers and captains of industry as of Government should be to see that in no direction are the evils of Western industrialism, so far as the workmen are concerned, allowed to creep into Indian industrial organization further than they have already advanced. If this task, together with that of safeguarding the well-being of the general population, is to be rightly attempted and successfully accomplished, the first essential step that should be taken is a careful study of the existing economic condition of the people of the country,—aiming at the collection of detailed information in order to form a basis of facts from which deductions can be drawn and reforms built up.

An important branch of the general study of the economic condition of a country is the study of workmen's budgets. In England, France, Germany and America the philanthropic efforts of men like Booth Rowntree, Le Play and Engel, who have devoted their lives to the study of problems of poverty from the sense of duty and neighbourly love for their fellow-creatures, have enabled economists and social students to realize the cause, the extent, and effects of poverty among workmen. These men made detailed enquiries with the object of collecting statistics based on an intimate acquaintance with the lives of poor people with a view to arriving at a three-fold data regarding the cost of living, standard of living, and conditions of living. Their efforts have stimulated the production of a mass of literature bearing on the study of the social condition of the poorer classes in the principal countries of Europe and America. The importance of enquiries of this character in helping to solve the great, insistent and various economic social problems arising out of poverty cannot be too much emphasised. In the paper on the "Economic Condition of the Indian Workman with Suggestions for its Improvement" by the late Mr. Dikshit, published in the current number of the "Asiatic Review," the question is raised whether it would not be desirable to undertake a similar enquiry in India with a view to arriving at reliable statistics of expenditure among the poorer classes in the country. The late Mr. Dikshit had made a special study of Economics and Statistics and was to read the paper before the East India Association, London, but being called back to India he sailed from London in the ill-fated Persia, and met an untimely death when the ship was torpedoed. The paper, which is characterised as much by sympathy for the condition of the poor as by clear thinking, is, as its title implies, especially devoted to making suggestions rather than to the formulation of any definite proposal. The study of workmen's budgets is an enquiry into the sources of income of each member of the family, and the general heads of expenditure in which it is usually distributed. Any information on these points carefully tabulated, besides facilitating the work of constructive legislation, must throw considerable light on a number of matters on which our general knowledge is extremely meagre. We have, Mr. Dikshit wrote, the Census reports in India, which tabulate results of census operations held every ten years, and they furnish us with useful data for arriving at a correct estimate of the general economic condition of the people. Statistics of occupation, he added, help in a considerable way to arrive at a fair knowledge of the general material condition of the people; but, as he pointed out, statistics of *expenditure* help us to estimate the standard of living prevailing in different grades of working-class people. Again, "social statistics of each country help us to understand the general progress of different nations towards civilization and economic independence," besides having an important bearing on the incidence of indirect taxation. These data are collected either by the intensive method of studying the life of a single typical family for a number of years or of taking a number of selected families in a given area and tabulating information under certain recognized headings. A work of this character undertaken in India, would, of course, be beset with many and grave difficulties,—especially in view of the vast population to be dealt with and its greatly varied and complex social and economic structure. Mr. Dikshit recognized this fact and pointed out that a Government agency, however capable, tactful and sympathetic, would be in the first place enormously costly, and would, on the other hand, be unable to ellicit correct and satisfactory answers from the people, the bulk of whom cannot be easily made to appreciate its beneficial results. He, therefore, thought that the work might well be entrusted to volunteers under the guidance of an expert Government officer in each province. He pointed to the great opportunity that would thus be afforded to the social reformer to work out his propaganda with every success. "India," he said "is a country in which the bulk of the population is yet under the grip of custom and tradition, and statistics of expenditure give a most reliable test of the extent to which custom and tradition dominate the lives of the common people." The publication of such statistics for each district would serve as an eye-opener to the whole population, and no limit can be set to its effect in minimising the evils arising from blind obedience to customs.

Mr. Dikshit, however, elaborated a still higher consideration which lends weight and importance to the study of workmen's budgets. After stating the self-evident truth that the family and the home are the true basis of the State, he showed that the study of the problems of poverty in cities and villages in India is at bottom a study of the normal conditions which would help to maintain the integrity and the moral vitality of the family. For nothing handicaps a family so much in the race of life as hopeless poverty. This naturally led him to emphasise the fact that the poverty and general indebtedness of the agricultural population of India is proverbially known to be acute, as compared with the general condition of people of the same class in Europe and America. The Indian workman is also more or less in the same boat and compares unfavourably with his prototype in Western countries, because he does not, like the latter, get sufficiently high wages, which would make it possible for him to spend more money on food and on general comforts of life. This general poverty, Mr. Dikshit insisted, is a problem that needs the immediate attention of the Government and the leaders of public opinion in India. It requires to be approached with a view to arriving at a reliable data for constructive legislation and reform. Western students have, after scientific inquiry, come to some sort of agreement as to the general causes of poverty, and their general conclusions, Mr. Dikshit pointed out, though based on inquiries made in a restricted area, are capable of a far wider and more general application. A study of the causes of poverty in India would, he added, lead to the same conclusions, though, of course, the share of custom and tradition and social control in keeping the lives of people in rigid compartments would occupy a much larger space than in the case of any other country of equal area and population. And in this connection, he did well to sound a note of warning against the general tendency of critics and social reformers in this country to fix their attention on causes which are more or less secondary. "The relation of poverty to crime," he said, "the effect of social customs, early marriage and joint family system, rigid caste rules intensifying poverty occupy a much larger share of attention of social reformers and heads of district administration in India than the primary causes which lie at the root of national decadence." The order of causes, he maintained, is misfortune, lack of work and drink, and behind them all lies the want of a general system of education which is the predisposing cause of these troubles. The economic development may be expected, in theory, to solve this problem to a very large extent. But as the experience of the West has amply shown, this may not necessarily be so in fact. It is imperative, therefore, that we must avoid the mistake of the West and see that that development proceeds on normal lines—, lines which prevent an undue consideration being paid to the claims of capital in preference to those of the well-being of the general population, including the workers.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Henderson's Resignation.

The announcement of the resignation of Mr. Henderson, "from the Cabinet," as Reuter's first telegram put it, was somewhat startling suggesting a disagreement in the Cabinet. Considering that all the questions in regard to which there could have been any disagreement between the Labour Leader and his ministerial colleagues have long since been amicably settled, the announcement was the more mysterious, and it seemed only possible to connect it with the decision of the Cabinet to prolong the life of the present Parliament, a course which he might conceivably have disapproved. But Reuter, having announced that "Mr. Henderson has resigned from the Cabinet," follows this up almost immediately with the explanation he has simply resigned the Presidency of the Board of Education, because "his Labour work prevents him from devoting his time to Education" and that it is understood that he will remain in the Cabinet as a "Labour Advisor." All this seems fairly nonsensical. Such a reason for resignation, if it held good, might be used by any Labour Member—for never taking office at all. There must be other reasons. "It is expected," adds Reuter, "that Lord Crewe will become the Minister of Education." Lord Crewe is a regular handy man, ready to resign old or take up new offices at any moment to suit the Premier's convenience.

The Blow on the Isonzo.

A month ago, when the Italians had thrust back the Austrians to the Santo-Toraro-Campmolon position on the Trentino Front, it was stated that General Cadorna was still outclassed and outnumbered in the matter of heavy guns by the Austrians. It seems as though the Italians have now, like the British, made good in the matter of guns and munitions and they have elected to concentrate their first blow on the Isonzo Front which has been quiescent for so long. Following a terrific bombardment on the whole front from Monfalcone to Gorizia and presumably up to Tolmino, which pulverised rocks and "disintegrated the Austrian defences into the ravines below," the first and second lines of the enemy were captured, the enemy fleeing, with the exception of the Hungarians and Croatians, who were surrounded. The latest communiqué says the important bridgehead of Gorizia is now in the hands of our Allies, who have thus surmounted one of the most formidable, and strategically one of the most important, obstacles in the opening of the way to Trieste. Equally gratifying is the news of the important fresh victory gained by the Russians, south of the Dniester. The enemy front has been broken over a stretch of 16 miles, the Russians are astride of the Kolomea-Stanislau railway and have captured 110 square miles of territory. The Austrians are left apparently with no alternative but a precipitate retreat through the Jabionitza Pass.

The Parel Road Scheme.

The adjourned debate on the Government Resolution regarding the Parel Road Scheme will be resumed in the Corporation to-day. The merits of the scheme and the manner in which Government have decided to support the policy of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust have been fully dealt with in these columns. But what we are chiefly concerned with at present is to emphasise the important point which Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has raised in the proposal which is to be discussed to-day. He moved at the last meeting that the Government Resolution be referred to a committee composed mostly of lawyer members of the Corporation,—to consider whether the Parel Road Scheme was *ultra vires* of the provisions of the Improvement Trust Act, and whether it was necessary to take Counsel's opinion in the matter. Sir Ibrahim's proposal clinches the argument against the scheme. As he pointed out, the Government Resolution in effect sanctions a fundamental change of policy with regard to the function of the Trust,—from that of slum improvement to that of widening roads,—and he asked the Corporation if they would tolerate for a moment such a complete change of policy. It is for the Corporation and the public of Bombay to declare whether, now that the function of the Trust is to be confined to road improvement,—a work that the Corporation itself is also doing,—it is not imperative, in the best interests of the City, that the extravagant and superfluous paraphernalia of the City Improvement Trust should be altogether abolished.

The Women of India and of the Empire.

It is pleasing to learn that,—according to a Home correspondent of the "Pioneer",—in the course of the conference just concluded in London, of the British Dominions Woman Suffrage Union, an evening was devoted to India. As the correspondent says, it marked a new interest in India and a hand stretched out by the women of the Dominions and of Britain to their sisters in this country. Sir Krishna Gupta, who was one of the speakers on the occasion of the Indian evening, welcomed the co-operation of the women of the Empire and their desire to understand more of the women of India. The war, he said, had swept away ancient prejudices, men fighting side by side for the same cause became something more than brothers in arms. Mr. A. Yusuf Ali referred to the part played by women in ancient India, and considered that the signs of to-day were hopeful for the future

He drew attention to the fact that it was an Indian woman who had written the finest poem on the war, a poem which had been quoted the world over; that India's one woman ruler set a fine example to others in her understanding of the duties of her position; and that Indian women were doing well in various ways at the universities. The co-operation, interest and sympathy of the women of the Empire would be an encouragement to the women of India who were, slowly perhaps but surely preparing themselves to stand side by side with the men in all that makes for true progress.

The Persian Gulf Medal.

"Truth" makes the pertinent enquiry as to why the Commander-in-Chief in India has made no application to the Government for the issue of a medal to the men of the 2nd Rajputs who were employed in the Persian Gulf in 1913 in the suppression of gun-runnng by the Arabs. A medal has been issued to the officers and men of the Navy who took part in these operations but the Indian troops have been ignored. A question was asked recently in Parliament on the subject when Mr. Chamberlain merely stated that the medal issued was for naval and not military services. That we know, of course, but as "Truth" very properly remarks, considering that the Rajputs did a lot of hard and risky work on land, they are as much entitled to a medal as the sailors, who had easier and less dangerous work on board their ships.

Control of War Charities.

We referred the other day to the Committee recently appointed by the Home Office in England to see whether there is need for better control of war charities. The Committee issued its report in mail week and, as was unfortunately feared, it revealed a great deal of waste and a little fraud. Among the flagrant cases attention is called to those where, either an enormous percentage of subscriptions has been swallowed up in "working expenses" or where money obtained under the aegis of a highly imposing list of patrons has gone to swell the purse of a common swindler. The Committee recommends that all persons or bodies making war appeals, for whatever object, should be compelled, under penalty, to register themselves—a step which, it may be noted, has already been taken in France, where the Minister of the Interior controls all war charities. A step like the one proposed, with necessary modification, requires to be followed in this country also, where the number of war funds is legion. It is necessary as much in the interests of the charities themselves as of the public. Nothing stops the flow of charity so much as a suspicion of waste.

Suppression of Free Speech.

The Hyde Magistrates in mail week fined Mr. C. J. Bundock for a speech supposed to tend to disaffection. The main count against Mr. Bundock would seem to have rested on an exposition of the familiar arguments of those who take a wrongly critical view of British foreign policy, and who wish to bring about peace by negotiations. "These arguments," writes the "Manchester Guardian," "can, in our view, be conclusively met, and we do not believe that peace can be brought about without, unfortunately, a good deal of fighting. But, the same journal proceeds,

why should it cause disaffection to maintain the contrary view? Does it, in fact, cause a fraction of the disaffection excited by punishing such utterances? If our Government had a weak case we could understand the resort to police and fines and prisons for the suppression of damaging criticism. But since it has a strong case, and one accepted by the overwhelming majority of the people, why give some colour to the few who protest by silencing them instead of answering them? Also, how far is this policy to be carried? The right of political criticism has never been withdrawn, and as the war approaches a close it will become not less but more important. But free criticism implies some tolerance of things that make the listeners angry and that they deem unjust and untrue. Freedom also gives them their remedy, which is to produce a more convincing argument on their own side.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

PASSED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Army Act and Government of India Amendment Bill.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN COMMONS

PREMIER PROMISES TIME FOR DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith promised to arrange for a discussion on Indian affairs if it were generally desired.

STATION HOSPITAL SYSTEM IN INDIA.

ADEQUACY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain said that the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the station hospital system for Indian troops would be submitted to the Mesopotamia Commission if desired.

Sir Henry Craik asked:—Did'nt the Committee recommend certain very important additions to medical equipment in India which have not yet been carried out?

Mr Chamberlain replied:—I don't think so. I have not read the report, but I am informed that it referred to peace conditions and that its consideration was suspended owing to the war.

Official and Personal.

Sir Thomas Holland who is now at Bangalore, will leave for Bombay, on Tuesday, the 15th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Hill, Member of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, arrived at Madras on Wednesday from Delhi accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Buckley and the Hon. Mr. Clegg. He left the same evening for Coimbatore on a visit to the Agricultural College. He will stay at Coimbatore for two days.

Major-General G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O., has assumed command of the Karachi Brigade vacated by Major-General D. G. L. Shaw.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DNIESTER FRONT BROKEN.

RENEWED ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED GAINS ON SOMME.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON VERDUN FRONT.

A renewed Italian offensive, which began on the 4th Aug. and which is spread over a front of 62 miles, has been attended with great success. The Bersaglieri opened an infantry attack and carried the first and second lines. The attack is progressing.

The bridgehead at Gorizia has passed into Italian hands as a result of the capture of commanding mountain strongholds.

A strong German attack from Fleury to the north of Thiaumont Work was checked in the direction of Fleury with heavy losses, but gained a foothold in Thiaumont Work after a stubborn fight, but later the French recaptured the Work.

The French have increased their gains on the Somme. They have advanced east of Hill 139 and north of Hardecourt, and captured a fortified wood and a trench north of Hem Wood. Altogether in two days they have captured north of the Somme a whole line of German trenches on a front of six kilometres to a depth of 300 to 500 metres.

The British pushed forward east of Trones Wood on Monday night, while south-west of Guillemont the British line has been advanced 400 yards.

The Germans are maintaining a heavy bombardment on the Pozieres front. They made four attacks north-west of the village, of which three failed. The other gained them fifty yards of trench. In these attacks they used Flammenwerfer.

A British patrol surprised and dispersed a Bulgarian detachment in a village south of Doiran with bombs and bayonet.

The Turks who took part in the offensive in the Suez Canal region have been scattered far and wide into small parties. A captured Turkish officer admitted that our machine-guns were terrible and cut down men like reaping corn.

An extraordinary session of the Portuguese Congress has accepted Britain's invitation to take part in the War in Europe.

An official communiqué records a great Russian victory south of the Dniester, where the Russians have broken the enemy front over sixteen miles and got astride the Kolomea-Stanislau railway, capturing the heights beyond.

The Russians have stormed the town of Niznioff and six villages south of the Dniester.

RETIREMENT OF SIR R. POLE-CAREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Sir Reginald Pole-Carew is retiring from Parliament owing to ill-health.

ITALIAN BLOW ON THE ISONZO.

CAPTURE OF GORIZIA BRIDGEHEAD.

RUSSIAN VICTORY SOUTH OF THE DNIESTER.

RENEWED ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BERSAGLIERI'S IMPETUOUS INFANTRY CHARGE.

ENEMY'S FIRST AND SECOND LINES CARRIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

There are rejoicings in Italy over the success of the Italian offensive, which began on August 4th with a terrific bombardment on the whole Isonzo front. It pulverised rocks and disintegrated Austrian defences into the ravines below.

The Bersaglieri opened an infantry attack, climbing rocks and precipices and capturing the first and second lines. The enemy fled panic-stricken.

Fighting was fiercest in Montfalcone and Gorizia sectors where the Hungarians and Croatians refused to surrender and were surrounded.

The attack is progressing on a front of 62 miles. Simultaneously warships are shelling the coast and Austrian left.

CAPTURE OF GORIZIA BRIDGEHEAD.

ENEMY RAILWAY STATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

An Italian communiqué says:—The bridgehead at Gorizia is in our hands as a result of the capture of commanding mountain strongholds.

One of our airships dropped a ton of high explosives on the railway station at Optina. Anti-aircraft batteries and seaplanes hotly attacked the airship, but she returned.

The captures made on Sunday and Monday hitherto ascertained amount to 8,000 men, 11 guns and 100 machine-guns.

ANGLO-ITALIAN ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

MR. RUNCIMAN ARRIVES IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Aug. 9.

Mr. Runciman has arrived in Italy for the purpose of discussing Anglo-Italian economic questions.

SALONIKA FRONT.

BULGARIAN DETACHMENT DISPERSED BY BRITISH PATROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Aug. 9.

A British patrol surprised and dispersed a Bulgarian detachment in a village south of Doiran with bombs and bayonet.

SERBS OCCUPY PRISEKA.

BULGARIANS FEELING UNEASY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Athens correspondent quotes a statement attributed to a Bulgarian political leader that Bulgaria cannot hope to prevail against the strong armies now opposing her. Serious fighting when the Balkan offensive begins, is improbable. We shall do as we did in the second Balkan war, recognise the inevitable and lay down our arms.

The "Tribuna's" Salonika correspondent says the Serbs have occupied Priseka driving out the Bulgars.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Mr. Henderson has resigned from the Cabinet.

LATER.

Mr. Henderson's resignation of the Presidency of the Board of Education does not mean trouble in the Ministry. He resigned simply because his Labour work prevents him from devoting his time to Education.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will remain in the Cabinet as a Labour Adviser.

It is expected that Lord Crewe will become the Minister of Education.

GREAT RUSSIAN VICTORY.

ENEMY FRONT BROKEN SOUTH OF DNIESTER.

RUSSIANS GET ASTRIDE KOLOMEA-STANISLAU RY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.

An official announcement records a great Russian victory south of the Dniester, where we have broken the enemy front over sixteen miles and got astride the Kolomea-Stanislau railway, capturing the heights beyond

The prisoners include 2,000 Germans. We are pursuing the enemy.

NIZNIOFF STORMED BY RUSSIANS.

ALTOGETHER 110 SQ. MILES OF TERRITORY GAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 9.

A communiqué says, pursuing the enemy south of the Dniester, the Russians stormed the town of Niznioff and six villages. The enemy blew up the bridges and magazines.

Altogether, the Russians have here captured 110 square miles of territory.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS' TREACHERY.

SEVERELY PUNISHED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 8.

An official announcement recounts the treachery of a party of Austrians who threw up their hands and shot down the Russian battalion commander as he approached to take their surrender, whereupon the whole party was slain.

The enemy rout south of the Dniester has developed into a disorderly flight. Several cannon are among the booty. Prisoners continue to flow in in big batches. The total cannot yet be ascertained.

ZLOEZOW-TARNAPOL RAILWAY THREATENED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

General Sakharaff has crossed the Seneth moving almost due south of Brody and is threatening the railway between Zloczow and Tarnapol.

A Petrograd message admits a slight retirement in the Carpathians.

GERMAN OFFICERS REPLACE AUSTRIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 7th:—General Hindenburg at Kovel has substituted German officers for Austrians on General Bothmer's staff.

CAPTURED STEAMER INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 7th:—The Swedish steamer Themis, captured by the Germans, was taken to a Gotland port to coal. Sweden has prohibited her resailing. Swedish and German warships are outside the harbour.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL KAMIMURA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

TOKIO, Aug. 8.

The death is announced of Admiral Kamimura, Supreme Councillor of the Admiralty, who took a prominent part in the Russo-Japanese war.

THIAUMONT WORK.

STUBBORN FIGHT FOR MASTERY.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON THE SOMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Aug. 8.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—A strong enemy attack from Fleury to the north of Thiaumont Work was checked in the direction of Fleury with heavy losses, but gained a foothold in Thiaumont Work after a stubborn fight, which is still proceeding.

While the British were attacking at Guillemont we advanced on their right east of Hill 139 and north of Hardecourt.

An attack on the trenches we captured yesterday east of Monacu Farm was repulsed with heavy loss.

FRENCH RECAPTURE THIAUMONT WORK.

A BRILLIANT COUNTER-ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, Aug. 9.

Last night's communiqué says:—On the right of the Meuse the battle continued very fiercely on the whole of the Thiaumont-Fleury front.

The French with remarkable tenacity withstood and repulsed the enemy, who was endeavouring to recapture ground north-west and south of Thiaumont.

Then, the French, attacking, reoccupied all the portions of the trench in which the enemy had gained a footing, and re-entered Thiaumont Work.

The French captured two lines of trenches on Vaux-Chapitre-Lanchenois front and took 200 prisoners.

We increased our gains north of the Somme, capturing a fortified wood and a trench north of Hem Wood, all of which we hold. Altogether in two days we have captured north of the Somme a whole line of German trenches on a front of six kilometres to a depth of from three to five hundred metres.

Strong enemy detachments attacking north-west of Tahure, in Champagne yesterday, were dispersed by our shell fire.

ALLIED AIR-RAID ON MULHEIM.

BENZOL-STORES AND BARRACKS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The Admiralty announces that British and French naval aeroplanes raided Mulheim on July 30th and successfully bombarded benzol-stores and barracks. Despite the very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns all returned.

ALLIES' TRIUMPH.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER CONFIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The French Minister for War replying to the message from Mr. Lloyd George on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war says:—A decisive battle is progressing. We are attacking the enemy in perfect unity at a moment selected by us. The enemy will soon see his dream of domination vanish and fall back on every front.

POPE'S REQUEST TO THE KAISER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 7th:—Rome correspondents state the Pope has privately asked the Kaiser to return feminine deportees taken in northern France. Non-compliance will lead to the Vatican's publicly protesting.

GERMANY RECUCING FRONTIER GUARDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

It is reported from Copenhagen that Germany is reducing her frontier guards, thirteen men from each company being sent to the front.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

PROGRESS EAST OF TRONES WOOD.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT ON POZIERES FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

General Haig in a communiqué this afternoon says:—Last night, the British pushed forward east of Trones Wood and fighting on the outskirts of Guillemont is proceeding.

The enemy have not renewed their fruitless attacks north and east of Pozieres, but are maintaining a heavy bombardment on this front and also in other portions of the battle-area.

We drove back a bomb attack east of the Leipzig salient. Parties raided German lines and blew up dug-outs north of Roclincourt.

Ten enemy aeroplanes endeavouring to cross our lines on a bombing expedition were cut off and scattered by four of our patrols. Two of the enemy were forced to descend.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTACKS ON POZIERES.

A SIGNIFICANT GERMAN ARMY ORDER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Aug. 8.

The importance the enemy attached to the recapture of the Plateau of Pozieres can be gauged from an Army Order circulated on the eve of a furious counter-attack made on August 6th. It says:—"The position must be regained at whatever price."

Details of the futile attack show that there were to be successive waves at intervals of a hundred yards. The individual or detachment not resisting to the death would be court-martialled immediately.

BRITISH ADVANCE NEAR GUILLEMONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS NORTH-WEST OF POZIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

General Haig in communiqué last night said:—South-west of Guillemont our line has been advanced 400 yards. The enemy made four attacks north-west of Pozieres. Three failed the other enabled him to occupy fifty yards of trench. In these attacks the Germans used Flammenwerfer.

The enemy heavily shelled Longueval, Highwood and Pozieres and also the vicinity of Mametz. The day was quiet elsewhere.

THE END OF THEIR TETHER

GERMAN RESERVES FALLING SHORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 7th August:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Paris correspondent states that the French successes north of Verdun were obtained by noticeably small forces. Even cautious observers are inclined to believe that the German reserves really have begun to run short hence the importance of the concerted attacks at Verdun and on the Somme.

A British correspondent at the front states that the Germans were told during the lull that the British had done their worst. Our advance at Pozieres was a surprise. It is believed that our casualties were smaller than in any other important action.

During the battle of Picardy the enemy's losses were heavy. The prisoners were dazed, nerve shattered men; some apparently belonged to Germany's last reserves.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

CROWN COLONIES NOT TO BE INDIVIDUALLY REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law expressed the opinion that it was impracticable that the Crown Colonies should be given individual opportunities of expressing their views upon the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference at the coming Imperial Conference.

BATTLE IN CANAL ZONE

TURKS SCATTERED FAR AND WIDE.

ALL GERMAN TRICKS FAIL

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Special correspondents describing the last phase of the Turkish attack on Egypt say that all the German tricks failed.

A captured Turkish officer admitted that our machine-guns were terrible and cut down men like reaping corn. He marvelled that any escaped.

The Turks have been scattered far and wide into small parties. The brunt of the fighting was borne by mounted Anzacs, who have done splendidly.

CLEARING THE BATTLEFIELD.

CONTACT WITH TURKISH REARGUARDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

General Murray reports that our mounted troops are getting into contact with Turkish rearguards six miles east of Katia, where the enemy entrenched at the beginning of his advance.

The work of clearing the battle-field is proceeding. A quantity of rifles and other war material has been brought in. Hitherto 200 enemy dead have been buried in the area over which the counter-attack passed on August 4th.

An aeroplane made a bomb attack on Port Said and Suez, doing little damage and inflicting slight casualties.

PURSUIT OF TURKS CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

General Murray reports that the pursuit of the enemy in Katia district continues. The Turkish rearguard has been pushed back to north and west while to south a dashing attack of the Imperial Camel Corps drove them out of entrenchments. We have taken more prisoners. The enemy's rearguard has now retired to a line north and south of Bir-el-Abd, 15 miles east of Katia.

KING GEORGE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Aug. 9.

The King has telegraphed to General Murray his appreciation of the brilliant success during the hot season in a desert country.

SITUATION IN TURKEY.

MOVEMENT AGAINST YOUNG TURKS GAINING STRENGTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 7th August:—It has been recently reported that Turkish troops are actually helping the Austrians, but the "Giornale D'Italia" learns from what it describes as a reliable Turkish source that Turkey refused the German request for 100,000 troops on the ground that Turkey needs all the available forces to oppose Russia in Asia and, moreover, considers there is a danger of the communications between Turkey and the Central Powers being cut, rendering the return of her troops impossible.

According to the "Corriere D'Italia," the "Tanin" was suspended for several days for suggesting that, if Germany and Austria needed more troops on the eastern front, they should withdraw their own forces now in the Balkans and at Constantinople.

The Balkan correspondent of "The Times" wires from Constanza that the movement at Constantinople against Enver Pasha and the Committee of Union and Progress is rapidly gaining strength. The promoters seeing the ruin of Turkey impending, desire to overthrow the present regime and immediately ask for peace, hoping to secure comparatively favourable terms.

They realise, however, that owing to the rigorous precautions taken by the Young Turks and the Germans, a revolt at the present moment would be a failure. Hence many important persons who recently adhered to the movement continue to profess loyalty to the Government while fostering discontent.

Meanwhile, Enver is the master of the situation and spreads terror on every side. Executions, open or secret, are of almost daily occurrence.

PROLONGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 8

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith promised to introduce a Bill on the 14th instant prolonging Parliament and to announce proposals regarding registration.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

A YEAR'S EXTENSION AGREED TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

WELLINGTON, Aug. 8.

Both the Houses have passed a Bill extending the life of Parliament for a year.

CASE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MR. TILAK QUESTIONED.

MR. BINNING'S ADDRESS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The hearing of the case against Mr. Tilak was resumed to-day. Messrs. Binning and S. C. Davar appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Jinnah, Joseph Baptista, Karandikar, S. R. Bakhale, Kaka Patil, S. K. Lele and S. K. Damle appeared for Mr. Tilak.

Mr. Thakur further cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah said he had looked into the pages of the speeches and everywhere the word "Gulamgiri" was correctly translated as "Slavery." Witness knew Apte's well-known Sanscrit dictionary. He admitted the word "Pashu" was Sanscrit and was translated as "cattle" or "animal." Witness did not dispute that the meaning of "Pashu" might be "cattle." It might include cattle.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he knew the 20th Century Dictionary of Ranade. In the third speech "Dasya," was correctly translated as "bondage."

Again cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, witness said "Dasya" would not mean "servitude." Never. It would not mean "service." "Servitude" was not the common meaning of "Dasya." As it was given in the dictionary it must be one of the meanings. One of the meanings of "Dashya" was "service" as the dictionary gave it.

Sub-Inspector Somnath Deshpande cross-examined by Mr. Jinnah, said for the last two years he had been a shorthand-writer and his pay was Rs. 70. He sometimes omitted certain words. A whole sentence could never be lost. Sometimes a sentence might be taken down wrongly, sometimes there might be omissions and wrongly-taken-down sentences in his notes. Mr. Tilak spoke about seventy to ninety words per minute. At times there were applause and cheers in the speech. But he had heard every sentence which Mr. Tilak uttered. Cheers and applause did not interfere with him so far as his hearing was concerned, as the lecturer stopped at that time. His experience was as soon as applause stopped the speaker began. He might have attended about hundred meetings. During those he had never missed a single sentence in spite of cheering and applause. At certain places there was a difference between his shorthand notes and those of Datre. The transcription was prepared after putting both their heads together. In his notes in certain places he had made remarks "cannot make out." There was a difference between "raja" and "rajya." A listener could not make a mistake in listening to these words.

Witness was asked to write both the words on a piece of paper and Mr. Jinnah put it in and said he wanted to know whether by putting this in his right of reply would be lost. He wanted the Magistrate's ruling.

Mr. Binning said he was not going to dispute the defence's right of replying. Mr. Jinnah need not scheme for it.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Binning seemed to think he was in his home. He was in Court and he wanted the Court's ruling.

The Magistrate said he would not stop Mr. Jinnah from replying.

Continuing witness said he transcribed the notes in two or three days.

MR. TILAK QUESTIONED.

The Magistrate then asked Mr. Tilak the following questions:—

Q.—Did you on the 1st May at Belgaum and on the 31st May and 1st June in Ahmednagar deliver three speeches the subject of which, in your own word, was "Swarajya"?

A.—They were on "Swarajya" or Home Rule. The notices of the lectures stated both the words.

Q.—Have you read the copies of the transcript that had been taken by your pleader friends?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Are they correct reports of what you said?

A.—They are not verbatim.

Q.—Are they substantially correct?

A.—In general they might be correct but I find in certain places there are omissions and imperfections.

Q.—What was your intention in making these speeches? I want to give you an opportunity.

A.—To defend and explain Home Rule and point out the best way of attaining it and to exhort the people to become members of the Home Rule League.

Q. Can you explain Home-Rule in a few words?

A. The explanation is given in the lectures.

Q. Government have proceeded against you on two previous occasions for disseminating sedition?

A. Yes

Q. You were convicted on both the occasions?

A. Yes.

B. Do you wish to make any other statement now?

A. I don't wish to say anything. My counsel will speak for me.

Mr. Jinnah said he was not going to call any evidence.

MR. BINNING'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Binning then addressed the Court. He said his position was extraordinary as he did not know what was the defence. As far as one could gather the defence was that certain of the words had been wrongly translated in the numerous passages in the speeches put in. But even if the corresponding meaning was put there that would not alter the meaning of the speeches. Mr. Binning's imperfect knowledge of Marathi placed him at a disadvantage. The word "Dasya" was tried to be shown as not meaning "slavery" but by that Mr. Tilak wanted to show that India was in perpetual servitude. "Bondage" must have been the meaning of the word "Dasya" and "Gulamgiri" taken in conjunction with the context. The accused was always entitled to be given the benefit of the best meaning of a word. "Dasya" meant "Service." Ranade's latest dictionary gave "Dasya" as the meaning of "service" and against the word "bondage" itself there was the same word in the same dictionary. In Candy's dictionary, on which the defence had relied, "Dasya" was given as meaning "servitude," "service" and "servantship." Apte's dictionary gave the meaning as "servitude," "bondage" and "slavery." It was remarkable that an experienced and accomplished orator like Mr. Tilak should have used a word which was so little used. Perpetual servitude was not better than slavery. "Gulamgiri" was "slavery" as it was the meaning given in Ranade's Dictionary. Again "Dasya" was given for "slavery" in Ranade's Dictionary. Coming to the word "dhurta" the defence said it meant "cunning person" but a "cunning person" was not an honourable person. Dr. Bhandarkar had given "rogue" as the meaning of that word. The word "ghamenda" was translated as "overweening confidence" but there was no difference between this meaning and the context as translated by the prosecution. He was not going to say whether Home Rule was or was not a perfectly legitimate aspiration and subject for discussion. Whoever by words spoken attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or attempted to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or Government established by law, should be punished. That was section 124 A. His case was Mr. Tilak was disseminating matter which was punishable under that section and that he should find security that he would not do so for one year.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Continuing Mr. Binning said, the Magistrate must consider the fact that Mr. Tilak had been twice convicted under Section 124A. In spite of the fact that he had been sentenced to eighteen months, part of which he was let off on certain conditions, he was disseminating sedition.

Mr. Jinnah said Mr. Binning was saying that the time was remitted upon certain conditions, but surely that was not in the judgment. What business had Mr. Binning to say that Mr. Tilak had not kept the promises?

Mr. Binning said he was not entitled to say that. Continuing, he said Mr. Tilak was convicted a second time to six years but not deterred by that he still made speeches. They had here to deal with a man whom no amount of warning and correction would correct. He would do it again. Something must be done to stop these speeches, otherwise he would probably do worse. Counsel then went into the different cases. When a man wrote or spoke words which caused his hearers to dislike the Government, to look with contempt upon the Government, or to hate the Government, then that man committed an offence under Section 124A. He was entitled to say about a particular Collector, or Commissioner that he had done something wrong, but he was not entitled to say collectively about Collectors or Commissioners that they had done wrong. Mr. Tilak had brought the officers of the Government into contempt. The words of the Section were, if you incited hatred or contempt or disaffection you came under the Act. He had read the speeches but there was not a vestige of any sort of plan for Home Rule. There was wild talk in them and some amusing and some dull stories and they might have been excellent from a literary point of view. But where was the plan for Home Rule which Mr. Tilak went to Belgaum to explain? Without some definite plan it could not be practical politics. The case he had to submit was that in the guise of a Home Rule scheme Mr. Tilak had made remarks in his speeches ascribing immoral and dishonest purposes to the Government. It was likely that Mr. Tilak did not bear much affection towards the Government any more than a man who had been convicted. The speeches had been made to people of all kinds and had been well attended. Mr. Binning then read the speeches and made running comments on them.

Mr. Binning said that only the most optimistic persons could consider that Mr. Tilak's remarks were not calculated to create disaffection towards the Government. He wished to emphasise the point that Mr. Tilak wanted to show that the rules made by and maintained by the Government of India, had not the sanction of the British Government, in other words, the officials were misrepresenting to the people at Home about India and telling them that India was not fit for Home Rule. Mr Tilak had said that the Indian officials had to fold their hands to get a small pay, but counsel submitted that his own experience was that the meanest officials were allowed to sit on a chair in the witness-box while he was made to stand for over two hours. He asked whether the wretched people in Belgaum were slaves. If they were slaves, counsel said, he was also a slave, because what he was allowed to do those people and Mr. Tilak were allowed to do.

Mr. Jinnah said it was an entirely incorrect statement to make. Mr. Binning possessed more rights than Mr. Tilak or the persons he spoke of. Counsel must confine himself to the documents and must not make any incorrect statement.

"CONTEMPT OF BRITISH OFFICIALS —CONTEMPT OF BRITISH RULE."

Continuing Mr. Binning said that Mr. Tilak had said that India was fit to govern itself but the Government did not allow it to rule itself and it represented to the people at Home that they were not fit to rule themselves. If, said counsel, personally he thought it was so, he would allow Indians to rule themselves. The British Government in India consisted of British officials established by the law of India and to bring them into contempt, was to bring into contempt the British Rule in India. Again referring to education, Mr. Tilak had made remarks which were calculated to bring the Government into contempt. He said there was money to pay the British officials but there was no money for education. There was no money for education but there was Rs. 2,500 to pay the Collector. Regarding the statement that India had lost her trade, counsel said he would like to hear the views of big Indian merchants of Calcutta and other cities. The passages relating to aliens were wholly seditious as they represented that the Government was alien and was not doing its duty to India but looked to its own benefit. Counsel said the statement, "When a Government evades its responsibility it is no Government at all" was made with a view to bring the Government into contempt. Although Mr. Binning appreciated the fighting qualities of Indian soldiers he was not certain they had anything to do with Home Rule. He asked the Court what feelings might have been produced on Mr. Tilak's audience by the sentence that it was not a real Government, which felt itself insulted when told of things which had not been done, etc. It was suggested Government officials misrepresented facts to the King when Mr. Tilak said the King made distinction between black and white subjects on the advice of officials. It was absolute nonsense to suggest that the British Prime Minister got only £5,000 yearly, while the Viceroy got Rs. 20,000 monthly just because the British public would not pay the former more. In fact the Prime Minister was not paid anything at all. They were generally rich people and did not care for pay. The Viceroy was paid a high salary because he had to entertain Indian and European members of the Council and all his pay was sometimes spent thus.

Mr. Jinnah said it was not a fact. The Viceroy and the Governors were paid additional allowances for entertaining people.

At this stage Mr. Binning asked the Court to adjourn and the case will be taken up to-morrow.

LECTURE AT AHMEDNAGAR ON 1ST JUNE.

The following is the official translation of Mr. Tilak's speech at Ahmednagar on June 1, as put in by the Crown:—

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak said:—(A shout of 'Tilak Maharajki jaya') "I had thought that I would probably not have to deliver another lecture after the one delivered here yesterday. On that occasion I have already told as many of the two or four common things about *swarajya* as could be told within an hour. But this subject is such a one that, not only one, but even ten lectures on it will not suffice. Therefore, I am today going to speak again about two more things about *swarajya* which were not told yesterday, in such a way that the very same subject would be made more clear, would be better understood and the people's ideas (about it) would be more distinct. My general opinion is that, what reforms we want are reforms relating to *swarajya*. You may perhaps know the story (lit. maxim) about the old woman. It is to the following effect: That old woman, after the deity had been propitiated, considered as to what she should ask, and prayed for the following boon: The deity should give me such a boon that I would actually see my grandsons dining in dishes of gold, that is to say, she should remain alive till that time, that she should have a son, that he should earn wealth, etc., etc. In this small boon the whole object is included. Similar is the case of *swarajya*. If we do not get *swarajya*, there will be no industrial progress, if we do not get *swarajya*, there will be no possibility of having any kind of education useful to the nation, either primary or higher. If we do not get *swarajya*, it will not do merely to advance female education or secure industrial reform or social reform. All these are parts of *swarajya*. Power (is wanted) first. Where there is power there is wisdom. Wisdom is not separate from power. If it be, it becomes useless. In no nation this proposition is required to be made particularly clear. But it is required to be explained in a particular manner to our people. The reason of this is that there is no *swarajya* in our country. Some people raise this objection against our party: Why do you not effect social reform? This is said not by us but by those who do not mean to give rights of *swarajya* to us, but wish to transfer the train of our agitation from one track to another. There are many people who have effected social reform among themselves. Social reform is thoroughly introduced in Burma. There is one religion. There the people are prepared for anything. Their children marry any one they like. (But) that country is wholly immersed in a state of dependence. There is no spirit of nationality in respect of anything there. Then, what is wanted? We are one nation. We have a duty to perform in this world. We must get the rights which belong to man by nature, we want freedom. We must have in our hands the right of carrying on our affairs. If you do not get these things, no reform would be fruitful for you. That is the root of all reforms. No power, no wisdom. Mere book learning is useless. If you believe that the people who have come to rule over us are superior to us in intelligence and learning, such is not my own belief. We can show as much learning, as much courage, as much ability as they. Perhaps they may not be apparent now, but they are in us. There are conjunctions in history as well as in astronomy. When the Muhammadan rule was declining, the Marathas had only recently risen. Afterwards, the English having set foot in this India, the whole power has passed into their possession, and their power is the cause of the admiration which we feel for them and the pride—be it true or false—which we feel for their ability. And when even a small portion at least of this power comes into your hands, then your wisdom will be of any use. Many things are now wanted by us. Our industries must be improved. But why was it stopped? Who stopped it? If we begin to look out for the cause of this, (it will appear that) we did not stop this industrial reform, we did not stop this economic reform. In that nation, in which there is a way and there is liberty to rise and to show one's ability, good qualities flourish. Where there is utter slavery and bondage, what qualities will be developed? Nothing will happen except with the pleasure of the master. You will advance only as much as he will allow you. If you possess wisdom, when you asisst some great officer and he commends you, then you think that you possess ability. This is a sort of feeble-mindedness—want of spirit—and it has enveloped the whole nation. You say 'I cannot do it.' You never did it, no one gave you a *sanad*; even before it you make an outcry that you cannot do such and such a thing. Saying so they take to some other path. In my opinion it is a great misfortune that, in our Maharashtra at least, some people should bring forward this excuse in the above manner and come in the way of the agitation which is carried on for the acquisition of the rights of *swarajya*. Have we not done these things? Think of this, Maharashtra certainly possesses a quality that can be utilized for the nation. But at the present time we do not get an opportunity of making use of that quality. And our mind does not turn to some other thing, such as female education or this or that thing, (simply) because that opportunity is not given to us (cheers.) If any one else sees any danger in this, he may do it, but my mind cannot be convinced, has not been convinced, nor do I think that it will be convinced during the few years that are left (cheers). It is vain to speak of other subjects. At present our people are not endowed with heroism, courage and learning, when our women are educated their generation will become of that sort, but even that is to arise from our own seed (cheers). If any one has such a belief (as the above) that is wrong. I do not say that female education is not wanted, but when they tell us to turn to it, in order to stop this agitation on this side then we say: this is a remedy to kill the nation. If you do not possess strength, if you have no pluck to acquire anything, it is quite foolish to take an educated wife and say that the issue begotten of her would be of the above sort and that those our sons would make some exertions in order to discharge the obligation (under which they would be to us) (cheers.) You must stand on your own legs. You must bring about these things. And you must first bring about the chief of those things. The experience of those who have made exertions for the past fifty years is that this *swarajya* is the key to all (things). And if this does not come into your hands,* then (if you say) 'We shall effect this reform after making exertions (for) minor (reforms). helpful to this (*swarajya*), † is not helpful to this course. And I am to speak again to-day on the same subject on which I spoke yesterday in accordance with the same opinion. Yesterday I told (you) what *swarajya* means. By *swarajya* it is not meant that the English should be driven away. It does not matter whoever may be the king. We have nothing to do with the king. When we get our rights, that is sufficient. And whoever might be the king over (us), those rights can be obtained. There is a king in England.. But have the English people rights or not? The King of England is himself our Emperor. Hence, if, while his kingly position is maintained in England, the English people obtain rights of freedom, then what difficulty is there in our obtaining the rights of British citizenship, the same King continuing to be Emperor in India? No difficulty of any sort remains. This dark imputation which is made, viz., that the agitation about Home Rule—swarajya—is seditious and in the belief of which as sedition a security of 2,000 rupees was taken from Mrs. Annie Besant the other day—this imputation, this accusation, does not come from the Emperor, or from the subjects, but from the intervening granary-keepers (cheers). The duty which you have to do is that this administration must be changed. The King need not be changed. Unless the system—the arrangement—according to which the present administration is carried on is changed, every man in India will become more and more effeminate. The duty which we have to perform is that I Such are the institutions of slavery. Some people say, what does it matter if there is slavery? Is it not that (they) at least give to eat? (They) do not (starve) any one to death. § Even the beast and birds get to eat. To get to eat is not the aim of man. To feed the family is not the end of man. 'Even a crow lives long and eats offerings.' A crow maintains himself. They have not to raise crops. They get every day cooked rice to eat. I do not consider it manliness (merely) to maintain oneself (and) fill the belly, to obey the commands of the king after accepting those posts which may be kept open within the limits laid down by him (and) to maintain oneself according to his direction. This nature is common to beasts and men. If there is required the quality of manhood in man, then (it must be seen) whether there is any scope open for our intellect, our ability, our courage and boldness. Such scope is not open for India. Therefore, if you have any duty (to perform) then the first duty is, take a portion of this authority into your possession, it does not matter if you take a little portion of it; as the President (Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Nagar District Conference) has said briefly, if we do not entertain the hope of being free to act (in matters of) spending our own money, deciding according to our own understanding, according to the consent of five or ten men as to what purpose the tax which we pay is to be applied, then, according to the law of nature this kind of hope or thought which is in the minds of men will gradually lessen, and to that extent we shall more and more descend to the level of beasts. *Swarajya*, *swarajya*, what does it mean? And what will be the (effect) of it? Does *swarajya* mean that one Collector is removed and yours has come? If the native Collectors remain and in the end the English Collectors come, we want them. There is no objection to say, remove such and such a man (and) make such and such an arrangement in such and such a place. Perhaps a white man when paid will be a servant of us too; if he be good we shall also keep him. The question is not at all about individuals. The question is about the nation. The chief question is whether a certain nation is to be treated like beasts or considering the people in the nation to be men, their sentiment, their desire for liberty is to be lent in some (direction) (and) they are to be brought and placed in the rank of civilized nations. And (if the matter) be considered from such a standpoint, then there is no other way (to accomplish this) than (the acquisition of) *swarajya*, than the possession of authority. When that authority will once come into our hands, then we shall be able to do thousands of things. Such a great attempt was made at Poona (to close) a liquor shop at Ghoda,—which may be bringing a revenue of a thousand or two to Government. But it is not under our control to close it. Why is so much correspondence† † (required) to (decide) that a liquor shop should be started at a certain place or should not be started (there)? I think that the annual profit of the shop may not be equal to (the price of the) paper that may have been used in connection with all this business (laughter),‡‡ hear, hear). This business which goes on in the present system should be put a stop to, this highhandedness should be ended and the authority should come into our hands. By the authority coming into our hands the hereditary qualities which we possess will be heightened. We shall find a way to make a use of those qualities in some way or other. That (is) *swarajya*. *Swarajya* is nothing else. What if it be to a small extent? It does not trouble you. It does not trouble you as much as it should. (If it be said), one sits at home, does some business or other, gets some money, maintains his children,—this much will suffice, wherefore should there now be the movement for *swarajya*? The only answer to this is the one idea in respect to the nation, viz., that there is in this world something more than ourselves, that there is one more duty of bringing about the good of a greater number than yourself—this duty you have begun to forget. There was a time when in this country, among the succession (of great men) in the Maharashtra there were able men who were awake to ideals. But owing to fate, this human nature has not remained. If another man begins to do our work, we say, good. When the work is done, that is sufficient. But the discrimination where to say good and where not has left us. The English people carry on our administration, you are sitting quietly. If there be any dirt in the cattle-shed they sweep it away, look to sanitation, feed them and water them at the proper time,—but have the cattle put the question that this management should come in their hands? (Laughter.) The difference between the men and cattle is that the Collector of Nagar looks to sanitation, tells what should be done if a disease comes, makes arrangement if a famine comes, takes measures that no calamity may befall you. That is to say your condition has become like that of a parrot kept in a cage; such a condition is not wanted; the cause of this is not merely that they make things go, but that owing to that arrangement all the (good) qualities possessed by us are gradually disappearing. In order that those (qualities) may not disappear, we must be at liberty to do what they do; other things (lit. subjects) than those done by them are not to be found out; (we) are not to leave (alone) what they do and do any other thing we may like. The same (thing) is wanted. We want the same power to be in our hands. There is only one objection to this. But it is very bad that such a condition should arrive. A story was published in the *Kesari*. Rabindranath Tagore has given in his autobiography a poem of this sort about a (parrot) kept in a cage. It narrates in full a conversation between a parrot kept in a cage and a free parrot. The free parrot said to the parrot in the cage 'There is such fun outside; one can roam so much, go anywhere one likes, can eat at any time one likes. Have you got such joy?' The parrot kept in the cage replied 'Sir what you say is true. But where can this golden perch be obtained after going out?' Our condition has become like that. If *swarajya* be got, how are we to manage it? No one gives, no one takes. Your anxiety is, if *swarajya* be got how are we to manage it? We are not fit. If the said parrot went out, how was he to get the cage and the perch to sit on, etc. We have reached just the same condition. This condition is not natural. It is artificial. Just as that sentiment arose in that parrot's mind owing to his being confined, in a cage for many years, so also the above sentiment arose in our mind owing to the above powers having passed out of our hands. This is not our original natural sentiment,—the natural human sentiment. As that is not the parrot's natural sentiment, just so this is not the natural sentiment of our nation. This must be borne in mind at first. We become fit to do the work that falls to us We are the descendants of those people who were fit in this manner, and if we be their true descendants, their or the same cualities must become manifest in us when we have that opportunity. And we must make exertions for it with the confidence that they will (become manifest). This is what I say (cheers). If heredity (lit. hereditary effect) has any value, recognise it, otherwise at least give up calling yourselves the grandsons,—great-grandsons,—of such and such a person. There are now many *sardars* in our country. They say that their grandfathers were *sardars* and that they also have inherited the qualities of their grandfathers' blood. But in order to save the vatan acquired by them (the grandfathers), they serve Sahebs in any manner they choose; well I say, they began (to do) so because they are *sardars*. But why should you or we, who have nothing to obtain, run after them? A sort of shadow has thus been thrown over the nation, and we have to get out of it. This is an eclipse. When the moon is eclipsed, alms are given for its becoming free. You are not prepared to spend even a pie to put an end to the eclipse which has overtaken you, nor are you prepared to move for it. When the moon was eclipsed, the Brahmans of ancient times used at least to make *jap* (repeating passages from Vedas, etc.). Do you make any *jap* at least? Are you making exertions for this? Are you prepared to pay a few (lit. two) pice to any one for this? No, nothing. They only raise this objection. If (powers) be given to the Hindus, what are the Muhammadans to do? If the rights of *swarajya* be given to the Hindus, the Muhammadans would not get (them). As if (we) cannot afterwards duly consult our Muhammadan brethren and come to a settlement! If powers come into our hands we would exercise *zulum* over the Muhammadans, and if powers pass into their hands they would exercise *zulum* over the Hindus! These (men) come to tell you these things on the people's behalf. Who are they? Why do they tell you these things? To delude you. This must be considered. These civil servants are far more clever than you. They want to keep power in their hands. This case is like that of (the story) 'of the three rogues.'

"When you make a demand in political matters you are told 'You are effeminate. The Muhammadans are opposed to you.' (So will they say.)* If the Muhammadans say that they have no objection, (they) point their finger at a third thing. In this manner this roguery is practised. Without being deceived by this roguery. . . * I do not say to any of you that you should do unlawful things in order to acquire these rights. There is a lawful way. But that lawful way is such that you must not listen to others at all. You must be prepared to say resolutely that you want what is yours. So long as you do not make a resolution in your mind, as soon as some police officer comes (and asks you) 'Well, had you gone to Mr. Tilak's lecture?' (You answer) 'Yes, I went towards the end (of it), sat at a distance and could not hear the whole.' (You) cannot deny, as the Police officer has seen (you.) Why is there such a fear in your mind? What is there to fear in saying that you want *swarajya*? It is here that the difficulty arises. When subsequently asked by the people who had attended the lecture, he tells the truth. But if asked by the Police he says 'I did not hear it well, two or four were telling, what could be done? Well my opinion is not like his.' Such shuffling will not do in this matter. No goddess is propitiated by shuffling. That goddess knows what is in your mind, and of all these knowing goddesses, the goddess of Liberty is most particular on this point (lit. subject). Ask what you want and they will give it. Perhaps they may say 'no' once or twice. How many times will they say 'no'? They must be convinced that there is no shuffling in this matter. They must be convinced that there is no other course unless effort is made†. It is the business of every goddess to

* Not clear in the original; the sentence is left incomplete.
† These brackets are in the original.
‡ This sentence is incomplete in the original.
§ The word may also mean kill, beat.
** This sentence is not clear in the original.

†The word is in English in the original.
‡‡ In English.

*The brackets are in the original.

(Continued on page 9.)

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RA

DAMAGE OF MILITARY IMPORTA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 9

It is officially announced that hostile airships crossed the East Coast early this morning. Another is reported to have visited the south coast of Scotland and to have bombed its coast. Hitherto the localities on the coast killed and fourteen women are reported injured. No damage of military importance has been done. Anti-aircraft guns drove airships in several places.

Unofficial reports of the raid indicate that both incendiary bombs were dropped. Apparently explosive of the casualties were on the only most where a score of bombs, mostly incendiary, were dropped. One or two were killed and ten injured. Slight fires were caused. A Zeppelin at a great height, travelled north-eastward, soon disappeared over the sea. Searchlights lit it up and anti-aircraft guns fired at it.

ZEPPELIN DISABLED IN ENGLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, August 9th:—The "Central News" correspondent at the Hague says a Zeppelin hit over in England descended in Hanover, being unable to proceed to its base.

BRITAIN'S OLDEST ALLY.

TO TAKE PART IN THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Amid cheers for Britain and the Allies an extraordinary sitting of the Portuguese Congress resolved to accept the British invitation to take part in the war in Europe.

LISBON, Aug. 8.

At an extraordinary session of the Congress Senhor Costa, Minister of Finance, and Senhor Soares, Minister for Foreign Affairs, narrated the results of their visit to London, from which they have just returned.

The Premier in an incisive speech eulogised, the Allies and spoke in favour of Portuguese participation in the war.

A resolution was adopted expressing approval of what the Ministers had done in London.

AMERICO-MEXICAN DIFFERENCES.

CARRANZA'S SUGGESTION FOR JOINT COMMISSION ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

Carranza's suggestion that a joint commission shall settle the Americo-Mexican differences has been accepted.

CASE AGAINST MR. TILAK.

(Continued from page 8.)

frighten you until it appears that there is something in you. If we look into our *yoga* science, (it appears that) a goddess has to be won over. They begin to frighten (us). If there is success, all right. If, without yielding to fear, we do our work resolutely, the goddesses of the *yoga* science will become propitiated. This admits of proof, this is the rule. Even in political matters there is no other rule— no other way. We want it, we shall secure it (*swarajya*)‡, and we shall not give up our exertions without getting it,—unless there be such a firm confidence in you this thing would not be obtained at all. This fear will remain behind, the Police will remain behind, the C .I. D. Collector will remain behind, in the end that thing will be obtained. You must not be afraid of their blustering and bawling. Nay, (you) must consider that this is a definite consequence of this. There is a saying in English 'How can light be seen without going through darkness?' To rise in the morning, the sun has to go through darkness. I tell you the belief of the common people, and not a proposition (lit. belief) of science. Without going through darkness, light cannot be obtained. Without getting out of the reach of these blasts of hot air, troubles, and people's blustering and bawling, liberty cannot be obtained. Resolution is wanted. I told you what is *swarajya*. Efforts for it must be begun as much strenuously. . .* By the grace of God, the world's condition is at present undergoing a change. To speak in the language of fait, God has become ready to render help. But though God be ready, you are not ready (laughter). God is quiet. Should a gift be sent to you from heaven! Nobody at all sends. Even God does not send. And if he sends, it will also be of no use. For when you are afraid, what† already exists may afterwards disappear. If this gift is given, how is it to be used? That is to say, if there be any place of God, you‡ will send it to his house (laughter). You will send it if it can be sent by post (laughter). After there is (rise of) such a sentiment, after authority of this sort which forms part of the national rights of which I have told you comes into your hands, what will take place? What will be the effect upon the nation? This I am going to tell to-day. I have told you what is *swarajya*. My friend, Mr. Kelkar, has already told you that *swarajya* does not mean that our authority is to be established here by driving away the English. Some people will have to be driven away. (*Swarajya*) is not driving away the King and taking his authority into one's hands. It means taking into the hand the subjects' rights. If it be carefully considered if England derived any benefit by keeping this one nation a slave, it will be seen from the condition of the whole of the world to-day that England will have some day or other to give liberty to the provinces and countries forming parts of the Empire under its control. This thing is to take place some day. It must take place. But if you do not do anything then only it will not take place. After keeping awake the whole night, you feel asleep when the thief came, such will be your condition. The time is coming. Perhaps the nature of the change occurring in the world—in other nations—will by the grace of God prove favourable to you. But (if) the time be favourable, it will be of use if you are awake. Otherwise (once) you sleep, you will sleep on. Owing to this, what will it avail even if we get the rights of *swarajya*? I will briefly give you a picture of what will happen. What happened during Peshwa's time? We must examine history a little for it. At the time of the Peshwas the administration of Maharashtra was going on well. Elphinstone was the Saheb who brought about the fall of this rule of the Peshwas, and who became the Commissioner after its fall. That Saheb is witness (to what I say). Though the city of Poona was such a big one, there took place no dacoities (in it) at night. The consumption of liquor was *nil*. It was altogether prohibited. The original system of *jamobandi* which was once settled by Nana Farnavis, was itself copied afterwards. Nay, the science as to how accounts are to be kept took its rise among us under the Peshwa's rule, and those very accounts are now kept. We know how to administer provinces. The C I. D. of Nana Farnavis was so very excellent that information as to what a certain *sardar* spoke to a certain man at the time of dining used to be sent to him (cheers). The following incident is said to have happened at one time. The Bombay Government had sent ammunition to the Resident in a palanquin by way of the Khopoli Ghat. An order was issued from the Poona Daftar that the palanquin which might come on such and such a date should be stopped on the Ghat. It had the information that ammunition was to come in a palanquin. Afterwards the Resident complained "Why is our palanquin stopped?" Thereupon he received a reply from Nana Farnavis, "You yourself think about it. We have attached the palanquin and will not let it go. The King must needs be informed what has taken place and at what place. We have done it." (So he was) told. The C. I. D. is wanted. Who says no? If the King has no information (he) will not be able to carry on the administration. We have no complaint against the C. I. D. (Our) complaint is about its method of working (cheers) (bear). That method is not under our control. He who has to carry on the administration, must have all departments. Police is wanted C. I. D. is wanted. Revenue (Department) is wanted. Judicial (Department) is wanted. All departments are wanted. Where (then) is the difficulty? There is difficulty in one matter. All (the departments) must be under the control of the people—our control. The difficulty lies only in this. Several people have formed the opinion that the English are the most civilized, we too must civilize ourselves, who does not want civilisation? All reforms are wanted. During Nana Farnavis' time letters had to be sent; now the C. I. D. will send a wire. Means have become available. The administration is to be carried on by making use of all these. But the whole of this system of administration existed at the time of the Peshwa's rule. Consider what has taken place now after the break-up of that system. When the Peshwa's rule passed away, Nagar, Satara, Poona, which were in the possession of the Peshwa himself, came into the possession of the English. The lieutenants of the Peshwa at that time were great generals. Gaskwar (lit. Baroda), Holkar and Scindia were the chief among the *jahagirdars* and *sardars* who commanded the army. These three survived as all of them soon joined the English Government and the Peshwa's rule was overthrown. This is the history of 1818. What is the condition of these three to-day? What is the condition of the Baroda Sarkar? What is the condition of Holkar? What is the condition of the Scindia Sarkar? And what is the condition of the territory or the district(s) adjoining Poona? Think about this. These three or four districts having gone into the possession of the English Government, the whole of their administration gradually passed into the hands of a bureaucracy. The policy of this bureaucracy is not to listen at all to the people. First Governor, then Commissioner, then Collector, the Collector's subordinate the Assistant Collector, Mamlatdar, Aval Karkun, Fouzdar, Police sepoy—such is the arrangement of the whole of the bureaucracy from first to last. What is to be done for the people is to be done by them. The Government above issues order in respect of anything which it may think beneficial or harmful to the people, and according to it steps are taken below At first (this arrangement) was thought very good. The disorder under Bajirav's (rule) was put an end to. They said they were safe now. They saw the ghee but not the rod (laughter). It began to be seen gradually afterwards. All authority went under the control of this bureaucracy. And the remaining people got education (They) began to make use of railways. A telegram can be sent if (some one) is to be informed whether I am coming to Nagar or not. Education was received. All these benefits were got. But all this authority went into the hands of the bureaucracy. It had passed (into their hands) to some extent at the time of the Company. And (it passed wholly into their hands by) the Government of India Act passed in 1858. It is 58 years now since that Act was passed. What has happened during these 58 years? The official became powerful, and possessed of authority. The people's authority became less. To such an extent that (it was said) we do not want the Kulkarni, we want all servants. Whatever hereditary rights (lit. powers) we may have possessed they too have gone. (This) did not strike (us) when the Inam Commission was appointed. That cannot be helped. They said Vinchurkar was a *jahagirdar* at that time. He was the master of the army. Some one was an officer of an army of 10,000, while some other was the officer of an army of 15,000. They were told 'You have to supply an army of 15,000, while you have to be paid 15 lakhs of rupees of which you have to spend 14 lakhs. Then, take one lakh of rupees.' They consented. (The amount) can be enjoyed while sitting at home, then what? This is a great principle. Nobody said at that time 'We lost our right (lit. authority) to keep an army, to fight for Government'; nobody thought so. (It was thought that) Government was good (as) it gives to eat while we sit at home. What more is required? We have been reduced to such a condition owing to this state of things. In 50 or 60 years all the powers of this province have passed into the possession of the European bureaucracy. You should not understand from this that I call the European bureaucracy bad. They are very much learned. These posts are given to the best students from England. Their abilities are greater. But even if all this be admitted still (it is a fact that) they have to undergo great wear and tear while working for us (and) the climate of England being cold and that of this country hot, larger pay has to be given to them. Having come for our good, will you say 'no' to them? (laughter). All things are admitted by us. I do not also deny that they may perhaps be working a little more than we. I only say, when we are ready to do the work, when it is our work, why (give it) to others? Nor do I say that they do it badly. Our minds have begun to grow weak owing to restriction being placed on our work (and) against our interests. Our enthusiasm has begun to become less. Effeminacy is increasing. Therefore, we do not want this. I do not say that they are not wanted because they are not educated. They are good. They are merchants. Will you not get for your shop some agent more clever than yourself? There may be (such men). But will you give your shop into the hands of such an (lit. that) agent and stand aside, taking such money as he will give? This is indeed a question in any matter. Such was the management of this province. What became of Baroda? Look at the history of Baroda. There are such writings in the history of Baroda. And* what he could do there by degrees was not done here by degrees. The *gadi* of the Maharaja of Baroda had to be perpetuated. That was (lit. is) a matter of regular succession. That is a part of history. Formerly Baroda used to be managed or supervised from Poona, and the rest was done by the Kings of Baroda. It* might have been done by other kings. Therefore, if you become ready now by receiving education here (you) go to Baroda and ask for service there. There are men educated in Poona and Bombay, who are District Magistrates, Munsiffs, Subhas and Diwans there. There are Naib Dewans (and) High Court Judges. These people are working there. They work (there) without complaint (being heard about them). Then where is the objection to the same being done here? If men from the districts of Poona and Satara go and conduct the administration of Baroda, what objection is there for them to carry on the very same administration in the same way in this our province? Who has taken objection? The nation being divided into two parts, one part—the Marathi nation—went into the possession of the English on account of some historical reason, and one remained in the possession of (native) Chiefs. One part says that the people of this nation are fit to do work. In the other part the authorities say that they are unfit and we, too, saying ditto to them, begin to talk like them. There are two standards, two sides. Then, what is wanted when (one talks of) *swarajya*? Now you will see where is the objection to make the very same arrangement with regard to Poona (and) Satara as exists in Baroda? The authority of the English Government will remain. It is also over Baroda. The Chief of Baroda is not an independent king. When the Peshwa's rule existed in Poona, the treaty of Bassein was made (in the proportion of) 10 to 6 annas in the rupee. Had the state of Poona remained, they too would have been able to manage it. Satara and Nagar could have been managed by them. The same management exists in the Nizam's territory. *Swarajya* means this much: Give those rights which Native States have and which the Baroda and Scindia Sarkar have, to Poona and Satara after forming them into a State of the Central Division. One difference must however, be made in this Now a hereditary chief will not do for us. We shall have to elect our own President. This (is) the only difference. It is a historical puzzle or inconsistency, that the province which was the capital of the Marathas should not be given the arrangement which exists in Native States, while those provinces which were dependent on that province should have it. There is no reason for this. Why should we not become like them? I have told you that the Gaekwar and Scindia have sent money and armies to Europe for the war. If (these districts) had been in our possession, we too would have done the same. This thing has nothing to do with (the question whether) the British Government will go or will remain. But the only difference lies in the continuance or the disappearance of the authority of the bureaucracy, the foreign bureaucracy. This is the difference between the arrangements There is no difference as to the sovereign authority, which is at the root. I think Mr. Lawrence had formerly suggested that (in view of) the *swarajya* agitation going on India should be divided into separate Native tates, that some experts should be kept there, and only the powers with regard to making treaties with foreign powers and the management of the army and the navy should be kept in their (lit. our) hands so that the English rule may not be in danger. (I) do not say that you should not retain these powers. In the arrangement of *swarajya* these will be the higher questions of Imperial politics. England should freely retain in her hands the questions as to what kind of relations should subsist between India and other nations, whether war should be made for a certain thing or not, and what policy should be followed when relations with foreign nations arise. Those who want *swarajya* do not wish to interfere with these things. What we want is that just as we are to-day managing our own (things) in Native States, we want authority to do the same with regard to ourselves. We shall expend on such and such items the revenue which we get from taxes, we shall spend it on education, if there is less revenue from liquor we shall decide what other taxes should be imposed in lieu thereof and arranged accordingly, we shall manage trade, we shall manage all aiffairs, you should not interfere in them. The people of India do not go to any other nation. Why do they not? See, if you want to, whether they join France or Germany. If there be still a doubt, one must be able to understand from the present state of things that if Indians are prepared to have connection with any particular country that nation is England (cheers). We will not be benefited by England going away and Germany coming in her place. We do not want the thing. Even if the matter be viewed from another practical point of view, England is here for 100 years, (while) Germany will be a new comer, and its energy will be fresh and hunger unsatisfied. How will that do? What is, is all right. A new king is not wanted. But give into our possession a portion of the poewrs by losing which our condition is being reduced to that of orphans. It is not I alone that am saying this. Mr. Lawrence has said so. (He writes that) if hereafter improvement is to be effected in India after the war, if Government intends to effect some (new) arrangement with regard to the people (lit. them), then divide India into different parts. The question of language did not enter his head, but we shall add that idea. Form one separate State each of Marathi, Telagu and Kanarese provinces The question of vernaculars also comes in this (question of) *swarajya*. There is no question which is not dependent upon *swarajya*. Had there been general liberty, there would have been a Gujarati University, a Marathi University, an Agricultural University. But to do that does not lie in our hands. Is the question whether education should be given through vernacular such a big one, that there should arise differences with regard to it? But (our wish) does not prevail here. Do the English educate their people through the French language? Do Germans (do it) through the English language? Do the Turks impart (education) through the French language? So many examples being before our eyes, why should we write articles, columns upon columns long, upon the subject? Why does that which these people say, not take place now? Because (we) have no authority. You have not got the authority to determine what should be taught to your (lit. our) children. So many of you send (your) children to school, but do not consider what will become of them. In short, there is no question at present which is not dependent on *swarajya*—on authority. Ranade and others have (up till) now made efforts with regard to the Fergusson College and the University. But who is to be prevailed upon? Government! They know what arrangement there was in their country. Why should the same not be here? (For) imparting English education to all, the English language has to be taught for seven or eight years. Eight years is not a small (part) of life. Such (a State of things) exists, nowhere (else). This arrangement does not exist in any civilized country. If in spite of this your attention is not drawn towards *swarajya*, then be sure that there is something wrong with your eyes (cheers). Whatever you have to say, whatever prayer you have to make to Government, let that prayer be for giving authority, and not for anything else. We want those things which are the leading ones under this rule. I have already told you that wherever we go (our path) is ultimately obstructed. The question of education is an ordinary one. There must be schools in each village. Whence is the money to be brought by us? (We) pay taxes to Government. Do we pay them for nothing? Let us have the system prevalent in England for imparting education. There is money in the treasury; it is utilised, it is paid for other purposes; but it is not expended on those things which are necessary for us. Therefore, what I have told you lastly. . .* India is a big country. Divide it if you want according to languages. Separate the Marathi (speaking) part and the Gujarati (speaking) part. But how are the Hindus and the Musalmans to be taught in them? I am going to speak about this also. In Canada the population consists of Frenchmen and Mohammadans† If English statesmen could settle (the question) there, would they not be able to settle how Hindus and Muhammadans should conduct themselves (here)? Thus these are excuses for not giving us these things. This you must believe firmly. If India be divided into different States in this manner;†† The province of Bengal is separate. Instead of appointing over it a Chief from this side, I say, a European Governor may be appointed for some years. What used to happen before a president elected by the people was secured? A Governor used to go from England to Australia. He was obliged to work in the Council as he was told. Here, it is contrary (to the above). If you want any thing, a resolution is to be brought before the Council, much preparation is to be made, figures are to be collected, he does not get even a pice. The other (members of the) Council are paid. He has to work for nothing, and at last the resolution is rejected. Though it be passed, Government cannot be forced to give effect to it. It is a childish thing. (I think that he) who does not think it so possesses proportionately less patriotism (cheers). This is like setting (us) to fight by throwing grains of boiled rice, without giving anything to us, without§ giving any power to us (lit. without our possessing any power). If any rights will be obtained from this in future, if any power will come into our hands, if (this) be given to us as a step towards the above, then it has a value, otherwise it has no value. What does happen? This is the science of setting good and well-educated men tofight for two or four *ghatkas*** Hence, bear in mind what will result from *swarajya* and what we ask. In (asking for) *swarajya* we ask that in the end there should be such States throughout India, that at first Englishmen coming from England and at last presidents elected by the people should be appointed in these States, and that a separate Council should be formed for (disposing of) questions relating to the whole nation. Just as there is an arrangement in Europe, America and the United States, and just as there are different small States and there is a Congress to unite them together so the Government of India should keep in their hands similar powers of the Imperial Council. There are at present seven or eight different provinces; make them twenty if you like and make such an arrangement in respect of those provinces as will give facilities to the people, meet with their approval and place power in their hands. This itself is what is meant by the demand for *swarajya*. The demand for *swarajya* does not mean that the Emperor should be removed. Perhaps, for this arrangement you may have to bring English officers in some places. This is admitted. But those officers will be ours, will be of the people, will remain as servants of the people, will not remain as our masters. The intelligence of our people will not alone suffice to bring about the reforms which are to be effected in India. We shall have to bring men from England or America, but those men will be responsible to us. They will not be irresponsible. Hence, from one point of view, it cannot be said at all that this agitation is against Europeans. To whom would they be responsible? To themselves or to us? So long as this responsibility has not come to us, (so long as) their responsibility has not come under our power, it will continue to be just so! Till then, our efforts will be vain, though made in any direction; till then, in whatever other matter we may make any movement, it will be ineffectual, and the desired object will not be accomplished. As long as a nation is not free to bring about its own good, as long as a nation has no power to make an arrangement to bring about a certain thing which it may desire, so long, I do not think, your belly will be filled if you are fed by others. Now the people know, some people are convinced, that the people's good cannot be effected by what is called 'despotic‡ rule' in English Hence, my object is to tell you that you should make efforts. If my words fall short of (expressing) it, that is my defect not a defect in the idea, which is faultless. All these things, their different natures, cannot be placed before you in a single lecture. As regards this idea of States about which I spoke, there are many questions, viz., what arrangements should there be in them? What rights should there be in them? And what amendment should be made in the India Act of 1858 about consolidation?‡‡ And though I may deliver not only one but four or ten lectures, they would not be sufficient (to deal with those questions). Our principle is one— about this alone I have to speak in (this) lecture. Those of you who are competent, by virtue of intelligence wealth or in some other manner, to consider these things, will spontaneously know that these things are wanted. Why ask, 'Will this be obtained? Will this be obtained?' To acquire it or not lies in tieir hands. I do not understand this question at all. You are making so much exertion. (No matter) if it be not obtained. As for making exertions, it is in our hands. We need not consider whether we shall get it or not. Exert yourself. The work which you do will not fail to produce some result or other. Have firm belief in your mind. Have not any men obtained any freedom in the kingdom or not? Had goddesses fallen from above in other nations? I tell you plainly that if you have no courage, (it) will not be obtained. If there be courage, if it be not obtained to-day, it will be obtained tomorrow, it will be obtained after 10 or 20 years. But you must make efforts for it. The principle of your religion is this 'You are only to work, yo are not ever to look to the fruits.' Why is this said in the Gita? Is it for going to worship, for obtaining a *sher* of rice by reciting Puran? Great religions tell this very thing. The Western history tells this very thing. In spite of this, will you ask 'What will become of us? How shall we fare?' 'As made of a ball of earth, etc.' There is a ball of earth. We have it to be called Vishnu. We have it to be called Shiva. And we impart so much importance to it that it is worshipped by the people. Lo! (it is) merely a ball of earth without any movement. When dropped on the ground it falls down with a thud. We can give a form to that ball by some act, exertion (and) ceremony. Now, these our bodies which are, unlike that earthen ball, endowed with life. . . .* If a form of some sort cannot be given to an earthen ball, it must be said to be your fault. It is possible to give them a form. Do not make haste. Nothing will be gained by it (haste).† If you work resolutely, a different form can be given to an earthen ball. This thing is told in the *shastras*. It is proved. It is proved by experience, proved by evidence, by history. If, in spite of this testimony placed before you, you are not convinced, if you are not satisfied, at least give up talking about the country attaining a flourishing condition afreh. Do not bother your heads. These things are capable of happening—must happen. There must be such faith. That faith brings about works. Where that faith does not exist.‡ What is to be done then? They do not give anything, they only say they would give—such‡ an opinion is not wanted. I do not say that what may be given should not be taken. Take what is given, ask for more, do not give up your demand. (Laughter.)§ We want so many rupees. You gave one hundred. 'Take one hundred from another,—why should** you have such an opinion?' If even (some) out of hundred be not offered, what have you now to say against them?** (Laughter.) We want one thousand. When we get a thousand rupees, we shall be satisfied. If 1/10 of a hundred be given we shall thank (you) (laughter). Not that we shall not thank (you). This is human nature. If my paper falls down, I shall say 'thank you' when you give it to me. This is human feeling. I do not tell (you) to give it up. But the humanness of man lies in securing those aspirations which are included in this feeling. All these other feelings must be treated*** as servants of that feeling, that exertion, that one goal. When this is done *swarajya* will be obtained. *Swarajya* is not a fruit (so) that it may at once fall into the mouth from the sky. Another man is required to put it into the mouth. This is such†† a work. And for it this beginning is made. The paper which my friend is made. The paper which my friend Tatya Saheb has now given into my hand is of such a sort. The work has been begun a little in India. Mrs. Annie Besant has established a Home Rule League at Madras. Here also we have established one. And in the same manner a Home Rule Legue will soon be established in Bengal or elsewhere. If, perhaps the Congress will take up this question and itself establish a league, the other leagues will be merged into it. The same work is to be done. This work is one and you are to do (it). This is a question of (securing) benefit. We have to obtain *swarajya*. I have told you what sort of *swarajya* is to be obtained. I told you what change it will hereafter produce in the present condition. The House of Lords have begun to have such dreams. Lord Hardinge said that the Civilians will soon have to place in your hands the rights belonging to you. The people belonging to the party opposed to you in this matter have begun to have bad dreams (laughter). While you alone (say) 'We are unfit, we shall not take this.' Whence (does) this obstinacy (arise)? (Laughter.) What is the rationale of this? (It is that) they have begun to have such dreams. They think that some or other arrangement of this sort will have to be made. The work you have to do first (is this): You must make agitation in the whole country and convince every man that this alone is our goal. For this we have to work. Nay, we must settle what is it we want, what arrangement should there be—this demand must be settled. We must go to England and convince the people of it. And when this subject will be discussed in Parliament this subject must be placed before it in a proper manner. That 'proper manner' means that a bill to amend the existing India Act must be brought before Parliament. What we have to demand is this: Amend this Act for us. When the East India Company was abolished and the rule of the Queen's government came, this Act was amended i.e., minor amendments were made in it. We want to have it amended in a certain manner. And this is wanted not merely for our good but for the good of the Empire. To make such a demand of them is a part (lit. business) of that work. This work must be done with the help and acquiescence of all. There must be left no difference of opinion about this. The Moderates and the Nationalists have one and the same goal, one and the same demand is to be made and one and the same (thing) is to be obtained. For doing this work which is to be carried on by entertaining this sentiment, a separate institution called the Home Rule League is established. This subject is placed before the Congress. But as the Congress is to assemble once a year, when once an opportunity is gone, (another comes) in the next year. But we have to do this work throughout the year. This is admitted by the Congress. With this object we have established this League. Not very great exertion is required for this. Recognize this goal. We have a right to demand (the fulfilment of) this goal. The demand for money made to-day is only this: Every man should pay one rupee. The admission fee is Rs. 2. But if this is not to be paid, pay at least one rupee. If one *lakh* out of thirty crores of people be not found (willing to pay), then at least cease to prate about India. Do not tire our ears. I do not think that more than a year will be required for this agitation to become successful. The subscription for one year is fixed at Re. 1. It is not necessary to carry on the agitation for 10 or 20 years. Such a time has come. Hence if you are not disposed to make the self-sacrifice of taking one rupee out of your pocket for this agitation then at least do not come to the lecture, so that it may not be necessary to talk so loudly. If you have to do anything it is only this. The people belonging to this institution are prepared to make the remaining arrangement. For this purpose many lectures like this will have to be delivered in various places. People will have to be got together. (The matter) will have to be explained to the people. If the police come to stop (the proceedings), if it is not (allowed) here, we must go elsewhere and assemble. We must go there before the police go. We must persist. Do not think that this can be obtained easily and pleasantly. One rupee is nothing. There must be resolution of the mind. If any one comes to ask, you must plainly tell him: The goal we demand is lawful. We have become its members and paid one rupee. We want that thing. You must say this fearlessly. If you have not the courage to say this, that is a different thing. I trust that this thing will be considered good by the whole of India, perhaps by your descendants if not by you. Though you may not have the will, this thing must be done. If not you, the people of the next generation will make efforts, but they will call you assess. If you mean to put up with this, then I have no objection. My own conviction is that it will be obtained. Bear in mind what work you have to do, and what help you have to give. Perhaps there will be trouble from the police, this is not denied. (If they ask) 'Well, have you become subscribers? Have you become members?' You must say 'Yes, we have become.' Such is the law, nothing else will happen. If a prosecution be instituted, the pleaders in this (institution) will conduct the (defence) without taking any fee (laughter). If a rupee be paid for this work, that would not be sedition. More than this (*i.e.*, paying Re. 1 and becoming a member)* you have not to do. This League undertakes to do the remaining work. (Strange) that the people of Maharasthra should remain quiet at such a time! We want all, whether they be Muhammadans, Hindus (or) Marwaris. Among these there are none who are not wanted; in this there is no distinction of caste or religion. This work is to be done for India. I have already stated on a former occasion at a certain place, that there is a (practice) amongst you traders that they keep one anna (in the rupee) out of profits for cow-protection. Such is your habit. I ask, 'Why should not the traders give to us a pice or half pice in the anna for this (object) also?' India is a great cow, not a small one. That cow has given you birth. You are maintaining yourselves, on that cow's industry, on her fruitfulness, (and by) drinking her milk. (You) forget that cow, but (lit. and) on seeing the accounts one anna, one anna (is seen) debited in (her) name. *For cow-protection.)* For what is (the anna) taken out? For giving fodder to the cow, for rescuing her from the hands of the butcher. We are dying here to-day without work. But does the idea ever occur (to you) that this is a cow for you? That idea never occurs (to you). This is a work for the protection of religion, (and) for the protection of cows. This is the work of the nation (and) of political progress. This (work) is of religion, of progress. (I ask you) to take into consideration all this and to assist us as much as lies in your power. I have already said we do not ask for more than one rupee per man. He who has the ability should obtain the merit of protecting the cow by paying this one rupee at least once to this institution. This is a great work. If sons of the cow will not care (about) this then you shall have to be called bullocks, as the sons of cows are called (laughter). You shall have to be given that name which is commonly applied to cow's sons. I have told you these things. This institution has been started. Work has commenced. If perils overtake it we are prepared to bear them. They must be borne. It will not do at all to sit idle. All will be able to support themselves. Therefore assist in this manner this undertaking. Then God will not abandon you: such is my conviction. These things will be achieved by the grace of God. But we must work. There is a very old principle that *God helps them who help themselves* This principle occurs in the Rigveda. God becomes incarnate. When? When you take complaints to Him and pray to Him. God does not become incarnate for nothing. God does not become incarnate for idle people. He becomes incarnate for industrious people. Therefore begin work. This is not the occasion to tell all the people to-day what sort of amendment is to be effected in the law. It is difficult to discuss every such thing at such a large meeting. Hence put together the few general things which I told you (now) and those which I told yesterday and set about to work. And at last having prayed to God to make your efforts successful I conclude my speech (cheers)." (Victory to Tilak Maharaj from the audience.)

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*The sentence is not complete in the original.
† Not clear in the original.
‡ The brackets are in the original.

*Not clear in the original.

* Sentence incomplete in the original.
† *Sic.*
†† Sentence not complete in the original.
§ Not clear in the original.
‡ Ghatka equal 2½ minutes.
** These words occur in English in the original.
‡‡ Not clear in the original.

*The sentence is not complete in the original.
† The brackets are in the original.
‡ Not clear in the original.
§ This is not clear in the original.
** These four lines are not clear in the original.
*** Not clear in the original.
†† Not clear in the original.

*The brackets are in the original.
† Not clear in the original.
‡ The brackets are in the original.
†† This is quoted in English in the original.

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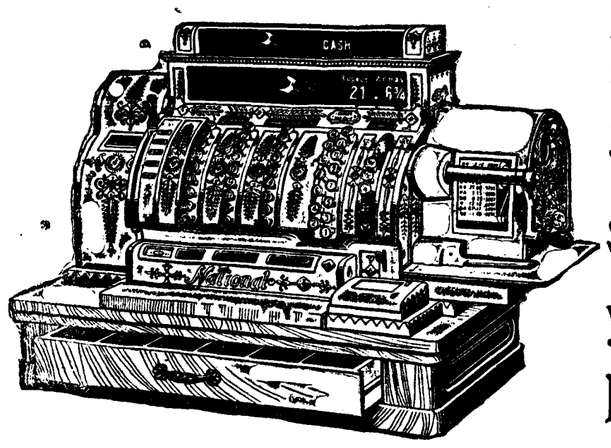

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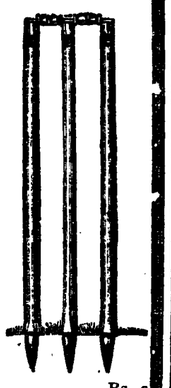

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allen Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Man. Dir.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.,
229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	as.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	7	9	3	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	7	9	2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Devroe's Brilliant 125 deg.	6	9	2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6	4	2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in this)	5	8	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk).	4	14	0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

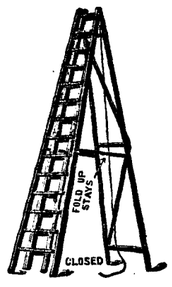
The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Blk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.



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CATALOGUES FREE.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ld.,

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

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